S7135-1

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

AND THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FOR THE

PERIOD JULY 1, 1981 TO JUNE 30, 1982

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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Director, Division of Educational Services ..... H. Layne Coleman
Director, Division of Health Services ..... Patricia B. Satterfield

* As of June 30, 1982.

Correctional Institutions

Appalachian Correctional Region
- Regional Administrator ..... William D. Catoe
  - Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... James H. Whitworth
  - Dutchman Correctional Institution, Warden ... Donald F. Dease
  - Givens Youth Correction Center, Warden .... Robert H. Mauney
  - Greenwood Correctional Center, Warden ..... Glenn T. Davis
  - Livesay Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... John R. Lark
  - Northside Correctional Center, Warden .... John C. Hatfield, Jr.
  - Perry Correctional Institution, Warden .... Frank H. Horton, Jr.

Division of Institutional Operations, Minimum Security
- Director ..... Blake E. Taylor, Jr.
  - Aiken Youth Correction Center, Warden ..... R. Brien Ward
  - Campbell Work Release Center, Superintendent Olin L. Turner
  - Catawba Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... Edwin E. Burch, Jr.
  - Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden ... Judy C. Anderson
  - Lower Savannah Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... George A. Roof
  - Walden Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Willie R. Portee
  - Wateree River Correctional Institution, Warden ..... John H. Carmichael, Jr.
  - Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent ... Jerry D. Spigner

Division of Institutional Operations, Medium/Maximum Security
- Director ..... James L. Harvey
  - Central Correctional Institution, Warden ..... James E. Aiken
  - Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden George N. Martin, III
  - Manning Correctional Institution, Warden Kenneth D. McKellar
  - Maximum Security Center, Warden ..... Bobby J. Leverette
  - Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center, Warden ..... Laurie F. Bessinger
  - Women's Correctional Center, Warden ..... Robert W. Donlin

Coastal Correctional Region
- Regional Administrator ..... Lucious J. Allen
  - Coastal Work Release Center, Superintendent ... Frank A. Smith
  - MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Warden .. Edsel T. Taylor
  - Palmer Work Release Center, Superintendent Charles E. Grooms

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) is the administrative agency of South Carolina state government responsible for providing food, shelter, health care, security and rehabilitation services to all adult offenders, age 17 and above, convicted of an offense against the State and sentenced to a period of incarceration exceeding three months. As of June 30, 1982, SCDC had jurisdiction over 9,013 sentenced incarcerated adult inmates of whom 801 were serving an indeterminate sentence under the Youthful Offender Act.[1] Besides the 9,013 inmates, SCDC also housed safekeepers for the counties and unsentenced offenders sent to the Courts for pre-sentence investigation under the Youthful Offender Act.

SCDC is headed by a Commissioner who is responsible to the State Board of Corrections, a six-member board appointed by the Governor upon advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor also serves on the Board as an ex officio member. The Commissioner has overall responsibility for the agency, supervising all staff functions and ensuring that all departmental policies are practiced and maintained. Under the immediate supervision of the Office of the Commissioner are the Legal Advisor, and the Divisions of Special Projects, Public Information, Internal Affairs and Inspections, and Inmate Relations.

To assist the Commissioner in system operations and program administration are three offices headed by Deputy Commissioners and eleven divisions supervised by Directors. These are described as follows:

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Administration has the major responsibility of coordinating all department-wide activities pertaining to resource and information management, industries, personnel administration and training, and support services. These four areas are individually the management responsibility of a division director, and a description of each is as follows:

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[1] The provisions of this Act are summarized in Appendix B, page 129. This Act provides indeterminate sentences of one to six years for offenders between the ages of 17 and 21 (extended to 25 with offender consent), placing them under the Division of Classification and Community Services' Youthful Offender Branch. The Youthful Offender Program essentially operates as a micro-correctional system within the Department, providing all youthful offenders a complete range of administrative, evaluative, parole and aftercare services. There were 948 youthful offenders on parole under SCDC supervision in the community at the end of FY 1982. Parole decisions pertaining to and the parole supervision of adult offenders are generally the responsibilities of the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections except for those sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

[2] For a list of programs and services administered by SCDC, see Appendix C, page 130.

1. The Division of Resource and Information Management encompasses the functions of planning, budgeting, statistical reporting and analysis, computer operations, system development and programming, offender records and financial accounting.
2. The Division of Personnel Administration and Training develops and administers departmental personnel policies and procedures, handles all personnel matters and develops and implements employee training programs at all levels to meet agency needs.
3. The Division of Industries administers a prison industry program consisting of several production lines and four farming operations. These programs/operations provide work for inmates to help defray the cost of upkeep, and produce goods for other State agencies, institutions and political subdivisions. The division also oversees SCDC's transportation and communication operations.
4. The Division of Support Services directs purchasing, canteen, commissary and food service functions of the agency.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations is responsible for managing all security, construction, and engineering and maintenance operations statewide. Reporting to this office are the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions and the Division of Construction, Engineering and Maintenance. The latter division coordinates and supervises all construction projects, major repairs and maintenance activities. Responsibility for the direct supervision of SCDC facilities, security, and inmate operations and control is divided among four directors and two regional administrators, all of whom report to the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions. The placement and movement of SCDC inmates to and from local facilities designated to hold state inmates are also the administrative responsibility of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services [2] is administratively responsible for defining, planning and developing an adequate program delivery system which will best meet the needs of the incarcerated. Delivering a broad spectrum of services under the supervision of this office are the Divisions of Classification and Community Services, Human Services, Educational Services, and Health Services. Services rendered by these divisions are described as follows:

1. The Division of Classification and Community Services implements standardized procedures for inmate classification, administers the Youthful Offender Program as directed by the Youthful Offender Act, and supervises the placement of inmates in community programs, that is, the pre-release and work release programs, the

Employment Program, the Extended Work Release Program, and restitution and furlough programs.

2. The Division of Human Services' field staff provides educational, psychological, social and specialized institutional services to inmates, and its central administrative staff provides service coordination and acquires external resources to supplement SCDC's efforts.
3. The Division of Educational Services develops and evaluates curricula for the educational needs of SCDC inmates under the newly created Palmetto Unified School District. This division is comprised of academic, vocational and special eduction, as well as transition and library services.
4. The Division of Health Services renders medical, dental and psychiatric care to inmates through its medical and dental staff, and contractual agreements. It operates two infirmaries, one psychiatric unit and coordinates the placement of inmates at the State Park Health Center and community hospitals as needed.

The aforementioned organizational structure of SCDC is illustrated in Figure 1, page 11.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

At the end of FY 1982, the Department of Corrections operated a total of 24 institutions, which are listed in Table 1, page 17. Figure 2, page 19, shows their location. Of these, five are work release centers, one is a pre-release center, and one serves dually as a pre-release/work release center. Excluding the pre-release and work release centers, ten institutions are minimum security, one is minimum-medium security, one is medium security, three are medium-maximum security, and two are maximum security. Four SCDC institutions are primarily for younger offenders, and three of these facilities predominantly house inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. One SCDC institution is exclusively for female inmates.

The total design capacity of these institutions at the end of FY 1982 was 5,828. Design capacity for individual institutions is shown in Table 1, page 17. The distributions of the design capacity are as follows: Appalachian Correctional Region — 1,633; Division of Institutional Operations/Minimum Security — 1,392; Division of Institutional Operations/Medium-Maximum Security — 2,451; Coastal Correctional Region — 352. The total average incarcerated inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction during FY 1982 was 8,602. Of these, 614 were housed in designated facilities, 143 were in the Extended Work Release Program in the community, and 210 were placed in other non-SCDC locations.[3] Therefore, 7,635 inmates were housed in SCDC facilities, which were thus operating at 131% of design capacity.

Institutions of the South Carolina Department of Corrections are located in three divisions of the State known as correctional regions. (See Figure 2.) Institutions in the Appalachian and Coastal Regions are administered by regional administrators. In the Midlands geographical region the institutions are administered by the central agency headquarters. (See Directory of Key Administrators, Correctional Institutions, page 9.)

Because of overcrowded conditions in SCDC institutions/centers, the Department has been housing state inmates in designated local facilities[4] since FY 1975, as provided for by legislation. At the end of FY 1982, 625 state inmates were held in designated local facilities in 40 counties. As was mentioned above, the average number of SCDC inmates held in desig-

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[3] These include the State Park Health Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Governor's Mansion and the Criminal Justice Academy; also those inmates on Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole.

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[4] See FY 1975 and FY 1976 SCDC Annual Report for details of the origin of designated facilities.

nated local facilities during FY 1982 was 614 or 7% of the total average inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction.

Besides housing inmates in designated facilities because of overcrowded conditions, SCDC also placed certain inmates in other special locations because of their unique assignments or needs. A 31-bed unit of the State Park Health Center, administered and operated by the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), was renovated and designated to hold SCDC inmates undergoing and recuperating from general surgery. Whereas DHEC provides the professional services, SCDC is responsible for the security staffing and procedures. In addition to inmate assignments to the State Law Enforcement Division, the Governor's Mansion and the Criminal Justice Academy, a number of eligible inmates participate in programs (Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole) which permit them, under supervision, to reside in the community.

FIGURE 1

South Carolina Department of Corrections
Organizational Structure

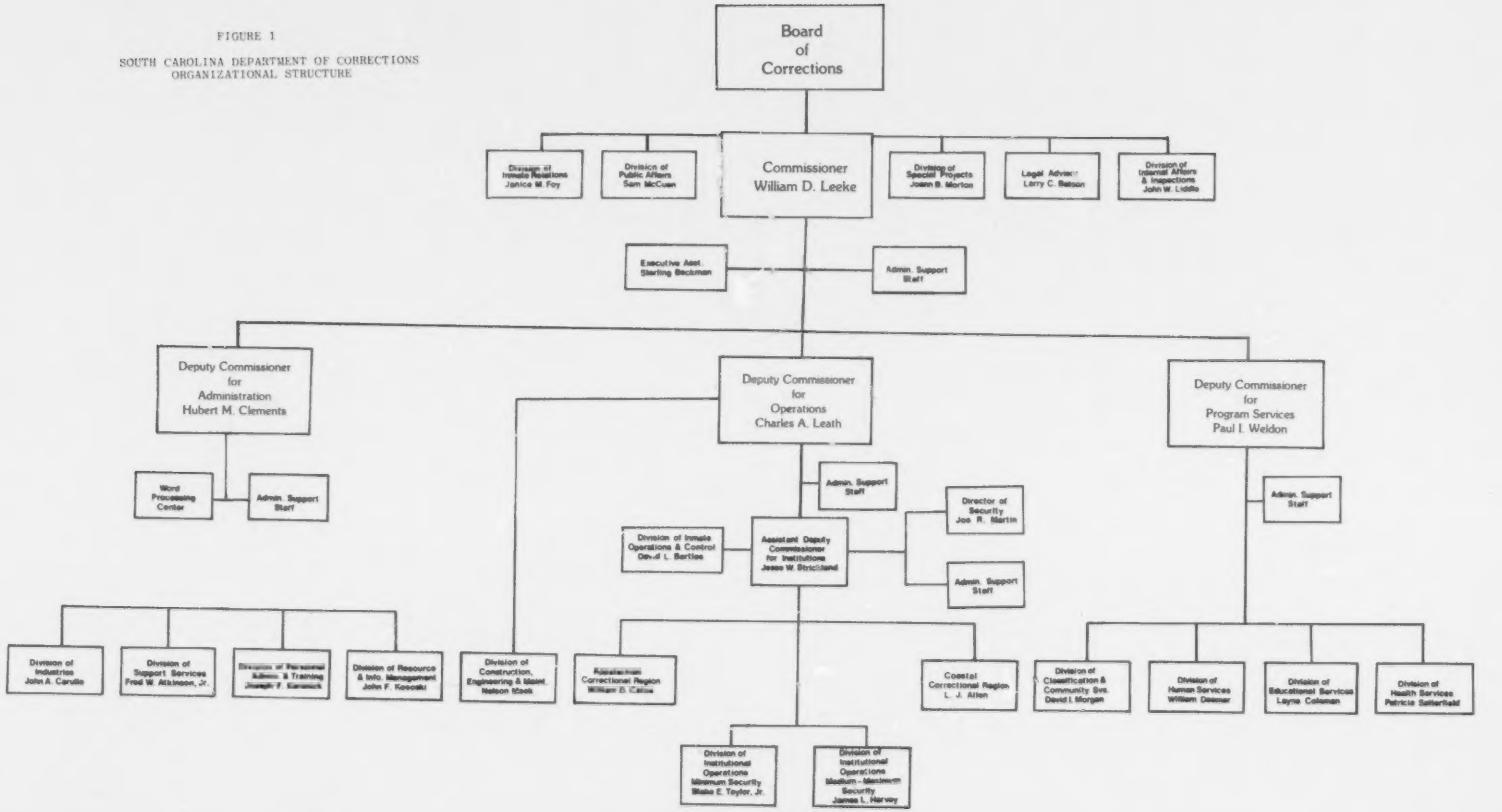
FIGURE 1
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
Board of Corrections
Commissioner William D. Leeke
Division of Inmate Relations Janice M. Foy
Division of Public Affairs Sam McCuen
Division of Special Projects Joann B. Morton
Legal Advisor Larry C. Batson
Division of Internal Affairs & Inspections John W. Liddle
Executive Asst. Sterling Beckman
Admin. Support Staff
Deputy Commissioner for Administration Hubert M. Clements
Deputy Commissioner for Operations Charles A. Leath
Deputy Commissioner for Program Services Paul I. Weldon
Word Processing Center
Admin. Support Staff
Admin. Support Staff
Director of Security Joe R. Martin
Division of Inmate Operations & Control David L. Bertles
Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions Jesse W. Strickland
Admin. Support Staff
Admin. Support Staff
Division of Industries John A. Carullo
Division of Support Services Fred W. Atkinson, Jr.
Division of Personnel Admin. & Training Joseph F. Earnhardt
Division of Resource & Info. Management John F. Rosocki
Division of Construction, Engineering & Maint. Nelson Stark
Appalachian Correctional Region William D. Catoe
Coastal Correctional Region L. J. Allen
Division of Classification & Community Svs. David I. Morgan
Division of Human Services William Deemer
Division of Educational Services Layne Coleman
Division of Health Services Patricia Satterfield
Division of Institutional Operations Minimum Security Blake E. Taylor, Jr.
Division of Institutional Operations Medium - Maximum Security James L. Harvey

TABLE 1

INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS[1] OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Design Capacity	Average Daily Population[2] FY 1982	Average Daily Population as Percentage of Design Capacity
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center (BRPR/WRC)	1	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	143	174	121.7
Dutchman Correctional Institution (DCI)	5	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	528	544	103.0
Givens Youth Correction Center (GYCC)	2	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	68	144	211.8
Greenwood Correctional Center (GCC)	6	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	48	90	187.5
Livesay Work Release Center[3] (LiWRC)	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	96	84	87.5
Northside Correctional Center (NCC)	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	174	187	107.5
Perry Correctional Institution[4] (PCI)	3	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up—includes inmates undergoing reception and evaluation processing	576	714	124.0
DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS/ MINIMUM SECURITY						
Aiken Youth Correction Center (AYCC)	7	Minimum	Male, ages 17-24—primarily Youthful Offenders	239	228	95.4
Campbell Work Release Center (CWRC)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	100	161	161.0
Catawba Work Release Center (CaWRC)	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	86	78	90.7
Goodman Correctional Institution (GCI)						
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	88	100	113.6
Employment Program Dorm (EPD)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—participants in the employment program	50	90	180.0
Women's Work Release Dorm (WWRD)	9	Minimum	Female, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release and employment programs	49	72	146.9
Lower Savannah Work Release Center (LSWRC)	7	Minimum	Male, ages 27 and up—inmates on work release and accelerated pre-release	45	56	124.4
Walden Correctional Institution (WCI)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—trusty grade inmates	150	261	174.0
Wateree River Correctional Institution (WRCI)	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—trusty grade inmates	456	512	112.3
Watkins Pre-Release Center (WPRC)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on the 30-day pre-release program[5]	129	200	155.0

	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Design Capacity	Average Daily Population[1] FY 1982	Average Daily Population as Percentage of Design Capacity
DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS/ MEDIUM-MAXIMUM SECURITY						
Central Correctional Institution (CCI)	10	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	1,215	1,318	108.5
Kirkland Correctional Institution (KCI)	9	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	448	961	214.5
Manning Correctional Institution (MCI)	11	Medium	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	346	480	138.7
Maximum Security Center (MSC)	10	Maximum	Males, ages 17 and up	77	94	122.1
Midlands Reception and Evaluation[6] Center (MR&EC)	10	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates undergoing intake processing	192	189	98.4
Women's Correctional Center (WCC)	9	Minimum/ Medium	Female, ages 17 and up	173	276	159.5
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Coastal Work Release Center (CoWRC)	15	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	62	76	122.6
MacDougall Youth Correction Center (MYCC)	14	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	240	438	182.5
Palmer Work Release Center (PWRC)	13	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	50	94	188.0

Source: The Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions' Quarterly Capacities Report, June, 1982; Board Reports of the Division of Resource and Information Management, July, 1981 - June, 1982.

[1] The following closures occurred during FY 1982: Oaklawn Correctional Center (OCC) — August 5, 1981; and Piedmont Work Release Center — April 20, 1982. Their respective design capacities were 60 and 90. During the portion of the Fiscal Year when they were operational, the average daily populations were 108 and 91, respectively.

[2] The sum of the averages in this column will not equal SCDC's average total population for FY 1982 (in Table 3, page 50) because of facility openings and closings, and the fact that inmates are also housed in other non-SCDC locations.

[3] Livesay Work Release Center officially opened April 20, 1982. The average population shown was computed based on the number of days LiWRC was operational.

[4] The reception and evaluation component at Perry Correctional Institution provides intake services for the Appalachian Region.

[5] Female inmates, age 17 and up, also participate, on a non-resident basis, in the 30-day pre-release program at WPRC.

[6] This center serves as a regional intake service center for both the Midlands (Division of Institutional Operations: Minimum Security and Medium-Maximum Security) and Coastal Regions. The design capacity and FY 1982 average shown for MR&EC include both the MR&EC proper (capacity 112) and the leased portion of the Columbia City Jail (capacity 80).

FIGURE 2

LOCATIONS OF SCDC INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Corrections in South Carolina has evolved, over the years, from county-operated prison systems to state administered institutions; from a single state penitentiary to a network of penal facilities throughout the State; from a punishment-oriented philosophy to a philosophy emphasizing humane treatment, rehabilitative services and community-based correctional programs. The following summary of significant developments and events in this evolution during the last several decades provides a perspective for the current efforts of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.[5]

Dual Prison System and Creation of SCDC

As a humane alternative to cruelties which had prevailed under county supervision of convicts, in 1866 the General Assembly passed an act which transferred the control of convicted and sentenced felons from the counties to the State and established the State Penitentiary. Although the Act stripped the counties of their responsibility for handling felons, shortly thereafter the counties' demands for labor for building and maintaining roads prompted the reversal of this provision; and by 1930 county supervisors assumed full authority to choose to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State. This dual prison system of State administered facilities and local prison and jail operations resulted in inequitable treatment of prisoners, and criticism of the system was widespread.

In the midst of the political and legal developments concerning State and county jurisdiction over convicts, the State Penitentiary expanded to a network of penal facilities throughout the State and experienced changes reflecting the evolution of correctional philosophy from retribution and punishment to humane treatment and rehabilitation. Despite notable improvements, overcrowding and mismanagement prevailed; as a result, the State correctional system was reorganized, and the Department of Corrections was created through legislative action in 1960. But the autonomy of the State and local systems remained intact, and the dual prison system continued.

Problems inherent in the dual prison system became increasingly evident as crime soared in the 1960's. The most critical problems were related to the absence of adequate planning and programming, inefficiency of resource utilization and inequitable distribution of rehabilitative services. Therefore, system reform of the total adult corrections system in South Carolina was necessary.

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[5] For greater details of these developments and events, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

Consolidation of the South Carolina Adult Corrections System

While the problems of the dual prison system and the need for system reform had long been recognized, the major impetus for reform of the South Carolina adult corrections system was the 1973 Adult Corrections Study conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP). The major recommendations of this study were the elimination of the dual prison system in favor of a consolidated state system and regionalization of SCDC operations. Under the proposed consolidated system, the State would be responsible for all long-term adult offenders, ensuring their humane treatment, providing confinement, programs and services close to their home communities. Under the proposed regionalization, the State would be divided into ten correctional regions, and a regional corrections coordinating office, headed by a regional administrator, would be established in each region. The regional corrections coordinating office would be responsible for administration of all SCDC facilities in the area, including the development, coordination and support of regional correctional programs in their respective regions, and for coordination with the Department's central headquarters. Such regionalization was designed to provide for improved planning, coordination and administration of SCDC operations and to facilitate effective and efficient utilization of local community resources.

While some recommendations in the Adult Corrections Study were modified in the course of implementation, the overall concept was adopted as policy by the State Board of Corrections, and steps were immediately taken to consolidate and regionalize the adult corrections system in South Carolina. The major step toward consolidation was the closure of county prison operations. Legislation passed in June, 1974, gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding three months, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the Department. Either voluntarily or through negotiations with SCDC officials, counties began transferring their long-term prisoners to the State and closing their prison operations in May, 1973. Since May 1, 1973, 28 counties have closed their prisons or converted them to other use. As of June 30, 1982, only ten counties operate prisons as a separate facility. Other counties operate combined facilities for detainees and sentenced inmates, county jails, correctional centers, detention centers and/or law enforcement centers.

The assumption of county prisoners and closing of local prison systems enabled the Department to take steps toward the ultimate regionalization of SCDC operations. One of the major steps toward implementation of regionalization was the alignment of contiguous planning districts into correctional regions. Continual in-house study of the geographic distribution of offenders and cost-benefit analysis of resource utilization resulted

in the Department's decision in FY 1975 to reduce the proposed number of correctional regions from the ten originally recommended by the Adult Correctional Study to four. Further in-depth examination of regionalization was undertaken as an integral part of the Ten Year Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan developed in FY 1977 by the contract consultant, Stephen Carter and Associates. After studying the distribution of SCDC facilities throughout the State, the commitment trends of the inmate population, the Department's manpower and financial resources and the capital improvement requirements, the consultant recommended that the Department further reduce the number of correctional regions from four to three. This recommendation was implemented; and by the end of FY 1979, three correctional regions — Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal — were established and became fully operational through regional coordinating corrections offices. As of January 1, 1980, all 32 of the Department's facilities were assigned under the administration of regional administrators through the regional corrections coordinating office in each of the correctional regions. Subsequently, however, because of budgetary constraints, it was necessary to close the Midlands Regional Office on May 14, 1981. The region remained as a geographical area only, and the institutions of that region were, by degree of security, either placed under the central agency Divisions of Institutional Operations: Minimum or Medium-Maximum Security.

Population and Financial Crisis in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976

SCDC's efforts to regionalize were made more difficult by the fact that this occurred during a time of unprecedented increases in crime in South Carolina, as well as throughout the nation. As a result of increasing crime, the counties' transfer of inmates to the State, and the legislative mandate for all long-term prisoners to be under SCDC jurisdiction, the Department experienced an unprecedented influx of offenders through the State corrections system during FY 1975. The number of inmates under State jurisdiction on June 30, 1975, (5,658) was 53% higher than on the same date the previous year (3,693). There was also an increase of more than 30% in the *average* daily population from FY 1974 to FY 1975 (from 3,542 to 4,618). However, this percentage increase was surpassed during FY 1976 when the average daily population under SCDC jurisdiction (6,264) increased by 35.6% over the FY 1975 figure, the largest known yearly increase in average daily population in SCDC history. Such increases in the number of inmates under State jurisdiction have been among the severest in the nation, as indicated by a nationwide survey of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. The State offender commitment rate was also ranked third highest in

the nation in 1975. Another survey showed that South Carolina experienced the nation's second highest percentage increase in state inmate population between January 1, 1975, and January 1, 1976. Between those two dates, SCDC population jumped by 38% as compared with an 11% increase in the total U. S. incarcerated population in state and federal prisons.

The dramatic increases in inmate population in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 have resulted in continued and intensified overcrowding in SCDC facilities as well as a constant strain on the Department's financial resources. Therefore, the Department has been forced to focus primary attention on solving the problems of overcrowding and limited financial resources. Short-term and long-range strategies directed toward overcoming either or both problems have involved renovation of existing facilities; realignment of existing space use; acquisition of additional facilities; expanded use of designated facilities; revision of Youthful Offender institutional release policies; revision of fiscal policies and procedures; introduction of economizing measures; revision of capital improvement plans; implementation of the Extended Work Release Program as an alternative to continued incarceration, and implementation of an Earned Work Credit Program, providing reduction in time to serve for inmates participating in productive work.

Inmate Population FY 1977-81

Partly as a result of SCDC's implementation of program alternatives to incarceration and partly because of a stabilization of commitments to the correctional system, the dramatic population increase in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 did not persist in subsequent years. Inmate population continued to increase but at a moderate rate, and in FY 1977-81 stabilization in the population level was witnessed. However, this population stabilization did not continue in FY 1982 when the average daily population increased 6.5% over the previous fiscal year. (Table 3, page 50, shows the average inmate population for Fiscal Years 1967-1982.)

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS FY 1982

While FY 1982 was a year of increasing demand as evidenced by a 6.5% gain in average daily population and an 8% increase in year-end count, SCDC's resources (both operating budget and capital expenditures) experienced severe cutbacks as a lagging economy led to prevailing austerity in state government. Amidst such revenue shortfalls, coupled with inflationary pressure, SCDC experienced little relief from overcrowding as the Supervised Furlough Program failed to achieve its full potential and a proposed conditional early release program was struck down by the Fifth Circuit Court. Just as these two Department of Parole and Community Corrections' efforts to divert inmates into community programs achieved limited results, SCDC's proposal to limit inmate population in an emergency overcrowding situation also did not gain passage before the General Assembly adjourned. As the overcrowding situation worsened and inmate/staff morale deteriorated, SCDC experienced two serious incidents in the fiscal year — a massive job walk-off at Central Correctional Institution and a disturbance at Perry Correctional Institution. Both incidents could potentially have led to major disturbances had they not been effectively controlled by the institutional staff. Under such circumstances, therefore, it was considered an achievement that despite a carried-over deficit of $1.7 million for FY 1982, there was no significant loss of human lives nor property damages resulting from overcrowding and related problems. Details of these developments and highlights of various divisions or programs for Fiscal Year 1982 are presented in the following.

Inmate Population Gain

After four fiscal years of moderate increases in average daily inmate population, FY 1982 witnessed a faster growth rate of 6.5%. The average daily inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction was 8,602, which is 524 more than that of FY 1981. Of this average number, 7,635 were housed in SCDC facilities, 614 in designated facilities, 205 in institutional diversionary programs (extended work release, supervised furlough or provisional parole), and the remaining 148 were housed in other state non-SCDC facilities by special assignments (the Governor's Mansion, Criminal Justice Academy, and State Hospital, etc.). Since SCDC facilities' total design bedspace averaged at 5,812, they were operating at an average 131% of design capacity.

As SCDC's daily count was steadily increasing throughout the fiscal year, the extent of inmate population gain and the overcrowding situation were under-represented by average figures. On June 30, 1982, SCDC's total inmate count was 9,141. Excluding YOA pre-sentence and other

safekeepers, SCDC's core base population numbered 9,013 which is 668 (8%) higher than that on June 30, 1981. On June 30, 1982, 8,023 inmates were actually housed in SCDC facilities with a total design capacity of 5,828. The facilities therefore were 138% full. Furthermore, the number admitted to the core base population (i.e., excluding the flow of pre-sentence investigation and safekeeping inmates) totalled 5,830 in FY 1982. This figure was 5.8% higher than that in FY 1981.

Freeze of Capital Bond and Status of Facility Openings/Closures

Although the inmate population continued to rise and overcrowding persisted, SCDC's capital improvements efforts suffered a setback as previously approved funds were frozen. In October, 1981, SCDC was notified by the Budget and Control Board that all capital improvement projects not under contract were frozen as a result of the 5% statutory limitation on bonded indebtedness. Being affected was SCDC's bond funds previously authorized for Phases I through IV of the Department's capital improvements program. Such funds would not be released unless the joint Bond Review Committee of the General Assembly approved for such release. As a result of this freeze, SCDC had to reduce its civilian staff in the Division of Construction by 30 and inmate workers from 350 to 100, and halt its construction activities. Work delayed or terminated as a result of the freeze included the 576-bed Francis Lieber Correctional Institution, a 96-bed addition to Women's Correctional Center, a 96-bed psychiatric unit at Kirkland Correctional Institution, a new dairy at Wateree River Correctional Institution, multi-purpose buildings at Dutchman and Perry Correctional Institutions, an out-patient clinic for the Appalachian Correctional Region, a food service and an industries warehouse and various renovations projects. At the same time, work was permitted to continue on schedule on a number of on-going projects, including the 528-bed Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, 96-bed addition to Coastal Work Release Center, and a number of renovation projects. At the close of FY 1982, SCDC's construction program was minimized and awaiting further action by the Committee.

During the year, the major institutional openings/closures in accordance with and as a result of past capital improvements efforts were as follows:

- The Livesay Work Release Center, a 96-bed minimum security facility, opened in the Appalachian Region on April 20, 1982, to replace the leased site of the Piedmont Work Release Center. In addition to this closure, the Oaklawn Correctional Center, also in the Appalachian Region, closed on August 5, 1981, and inmates housed therein were transferred to the Perry Correctional Institution.

- In actions to increase much needed bedspace, additional beds were placed in a number of existing institutions. Most of the increase was affected in Dutchman and Perry Correctional Institutions. At Dutchman, 240 spaces were gained by the installation of a third bed in all two-men rooms in the minimum security portion of the institution. At Perry, 528 spaces were gained by double-bunking all cells, except for the Maximum Security Building.
- A new pre-release center (Midlands Pre-Release Center), located in the Broad River Road complex, was completed; however, a shortage of funds delayed the opening of this facility.

Implementation of the Supervised Furlough Program

A program expected to reduce bedspace demand was the Supervised Furlough Program authorized by the Community Corrections Act of 1981 (Article 9, Chapter 13 of Title 24, 1978 Code, as amended) as an alternative to continued incarceration. It was intended to permit carefully screened and selected SCDC inmates to be placed on furlough under the supervision of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections' (DPCC) probation and parole agents for the purposes of pre-release, security employment, and living arrangements, or obtaining rehabilitation services.

At the beginning of FY 1982, SCDC and DPCC had jointly developed policies, procedures and cooperative guidelines for implementing the program. The processing of inmates included automated screening of SCDC records for inmates meeting the basic criteria, a manual review of inmates to verify eligibility for consideration, an inmate interview, a field investigation, and final decision by the Parole and Community Corrections Board. In March, 1982, based on clarification from the Attorney General's Office, the basic criteria were revised, thereby allowing more inmates to be considered. The final criteria were as follows:

1. Non-violent offense (offense categories so designated by the Parole and Community Corrections Board).
2. No more than one prior adult commitment (prior adult commitment defined as an incarceration of 91 days or more; must be non-violent offense; no repeaters for same or similar offense as current commitment).
3. A clear disciplinary record for the last six months.
4. Ten years or less remaining to be served before parole eligibility or expiration, whichever is earlier.
5. No holds, wanteds, or detainers.
6. No contempt of court convictions.

7. Out-of-state residents considered on an individual basis who present an appropriate and verified residential *and* employment plan in South Carolina prior to release.
8. No Youthful Offenders (YOA).
9. No escapes or attempted escapes within the last two years.
10. More than six months remaining to parole eligibility or expiration, whichever is earlier.
11. Had not been previously denied parole or had parole or Supervised Furlough revoked during the current commitment.

Since supervised furlough became operational, participants in the program averaged 71 daily and on June 30, 1982, 127 SCDC inmates were residing in the community under supervised furlough. Since September 1, 1981, through June 30, 1982, 244 inmates had been placed, 163 successfully completed the program by June 30, 1982, and 22 were returned to SCDC for disciplinary infractions. The average 71 bedspaces saved became relatively insignificant when the average daily population under SCDC jurisdiction increased by 6.5% (524) in FY 1982. Since the Supervised Furlough Program was a key provision for population reduction in the Community Corrections Act, its minimized scale of implementation drastically reduced the potential impact of the legislation.

Supervised Conditional Release Program Halted

Since SCDC inmates grew in considerable numbers in FY 1982 and the Supervised Furlough Program did not relieve bedspace to the extent expected, an effort was made to release some selected inmates early as an alternative under the provisions of the Community Corrections Act. In May, 1982, the Parole and Community Corrections Board approved an emergency program, named Supervised Conditional Release, as a modified version of the Supervised Furlough Program to accelerate release of inmates from overcrowded prisons. Included for consideration were inmates within six months of completing their sentences and who had no record of disciplinary problems in the six months prior, who did not commit a major offense such as murder, armed robbery, criminal sexual assault, assault and battery with intent to kill, and kidnapping. It was interpreted by the Parole and Community Corrections Board that this early release program was under the purview of the Supervised Furlough Program and the mandate of the Community Corrections Act. Both SCDC and the Governor's Office also considered it one of the very few options available and the most promising in reducing prison overcrowding.

Despite the need for immediate relief and the absence of other alternatives, the Supervised Conditional Release Program was terminated before

implementation. Shortly after it was approved by the Parole and Community Corrections Board, the program was challenged in a suit filed by the Fifth Circuit Solicitor. As a result, the Fifth Circuit Judge ruled in late May, 1982, that the Parole and Community Corrections Board exceeded the authority given to it by the Community Corrections Act and stopped the Board from releasing any inmates under the conditional release program.

Proposed Prison Overcrowding Emergency Bill

Concurrent to the exploration of community programs as an alternative to incarceration, SCDC recommended to the General Assembly the passage of a Prison Overcrowding Emergency Bill. The proposed "Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act" was intended to authorize the Governor to declare a prison overcrowding state of emergency when the population of the prison system exceeds design capacity for 30 consecutive days, and to empower the Governor and the Corrections Board to provide remedies via the advancement of release dates of non-violent offenders by 90 days. During Fiscal Year 1982, the drafted act was introduced and passed by the Senate and subsequently referred to the House. It was reported out of the Medical, Military, Public and Municipal Affairs Committee and was on the calendar for the second reading when the House adjourned. Since this proposed act was not passed by the entire Legislature, to implement such emergency measures will require another round of legislative considerations in FY 1983.

Serious Institutional Incidents

Two serious institutional incidents erupted during FY 1982 as SCDC continued to cope with overcrowding conditions and strained inmate/staff morale. To the credit of SCDC institutional managers, they were effectively controlled so that system-wide riots/disturbances did not occur.

The first serious incident occurred in July, 1981, in CCI arising from inmate concern over health care. The incident involved a rally of inmates and their refusal to work, and was resolved after SCDC managers conducted an investigation and undertook remedial actions. The second incident occurred at Perry Correctional Institution in March and involved some property damage. Both incidents were effectively controlled so that system-wide riots/disturbances did not occur.

Inmate Relations

The eruption of the two serious incidents demonstrated the ever-present possibility of collective violence/inmate disturbance. For this

reason, SCDC has emphasized effective inmate management and open communications between the adminstration and the inmate population. The Division of Inmate Relations plays an important role in maintaining such a gesture and emphasis. Through its three programs — ombudsman services, inmate grievance mechanism, and adjustment hearing representation — SCDC demonstrates to inmates its commitment to be fair and to be responsive to individual concerns and inmate welfare as much as resources permit.

In FY 1982, the Division's Ombudsman Section received and investigated 500 requests for assistance concerning inmates who have been unable to resolve problems through other channels. These investigations were initiated after inquiries by an inmate, a family member, or a staff member or at the request of another agency. The subject matter of such investigations related to individual problems or complaints regarding transfer, disciplinary actions, classification, work release, visitation, and medical care, etc. When a number of complaints seemed to have stemmed from similar situations/problems, the Ombudsman also conducted an in-depth examination of related SCDC policies/programs to alert management of potential problems.

Acting in accordance with guidelines established by the U. S. Attorney General's Office, SCDC formalized an inmate grievance procedure in 1980. This procedure is now implemented in all SCDC institutions and monitored by the Division of Inmate Relations' staff. Such a formal grievance mechanism is considered to be a more cost-effective alternative to expensive litigation and is intended to initiate legitimate and desirable modification to existing institutional policy/situations as warranted. Each institution has an inmate grievance clerk(s) who assist(s) inmates in filing complaints, assist(s) in the formal resolution of complaints, and process(es) all paper work. A staff coordinator in the Division of Inmate Relations monitors the activities of the clerk and supervises the maintenance of grievance records. The procedure provides for level-by-level review of the grievance by the warden/institutional head, the regional administrator, and the Assistant Deputy Commissioner. The Alston Wilkes Society coordinates the selection of an external arbitrator in the event that the "grievance" cannot be resolved at a lower level. In FY 1982, approximately 700 grievances were filed and 9 out of 10 were resolved at the inmate clerk level/institutional head level.

The Inmate Representative Section of the Division of Inmate Relations assists inmates who have to appear before adjustment committees with alleged disciplinary infractions. The Inmate Representative interviews the inmate, helps him/her to prepare his/her case and represents him/her at the adjustment hearing to ensure that all due process requirements are met. Such representation had become necessary after the Federal Courts

had mandated that certain basic safeguards must be provided and "counsel substitute should be allowed where the prisoner is illiterate or where the complexity of the issues makes it unlikely that the prisoner will be able to collect and present the evidence necessary for an adequate comprehension of the case." During FY 1982, because of limited funding, only two inmate representatives were available to provide services for SCDC inmates housed in the institutions in the Midlands geographical region. The number of cases handled by the two representatives totalled 2,805 in FY 1982 with an average of 24 cases per representative per week. Time spent on a case ranged from 2 to 16 hours.

Health Services

The CCI incident in July, 1981, demonstrated the inmate population's concern for adequate health care. Efforts continued throughout FY 1982 to upgrade the availability and quality of inmate medical services. CCI received particular attention with the addition of two new examination rooms, an entirely new dental clinic, new pharmacy, and new observation room for suspected chemical abusers. Flooring and waiting room furniture were replaced in the Health Services area.

Innovations system-wide included the initiation of a Correctional Officer First Aid Training Program intended to ensure response by a trained person within four minutes for any health emergency experienced in an institution. Additionally, Standing Medical Orders were reviewed and updated, and protocols developed to assist the staff in the implementation of the Standing Medical Orders. These were distributed to all institutions having health services staff assigned.

Efforts to minimize stock and ensure maximum economies in Health Services pharmacies were pursued through the development of a drug formulary. By the end of FY 1982, the draft formulary had been reviewed by all physicians, and it is anticipated the formulary will be in use in early FY 1983.

An effort to obtain an outside evaluation of the health care system was successful with the approval of a proposal submitted to the National Institute of Corrections for funding. The firm of Carter-Gobel Associates, Inc., was selected to conduct the evaluation which will begin in the early part of FY 1983. The study will focus on four particular areas: risk management, staffing, quality assurance, and standards.

Direct health care costs rose from $3,575,000 in FY 1981 to $5,104,866 in FY 1982. Per capita health care costs rose from $442 in FY 1981 to $593 in FY 1982. Perhaps the most significant contributing factor was the dramatic increase in outside physicians' fees and hospital fees. In FY 1981, physicians' fees and hospital fees amounted to $375,346 and

$604,130, respectively. This year these figures rose to $410,155 and $748,227.

Establishment of an Independent Correctional School District

SCDC's efforts to improve service delivery to the inmate population were also evidenced in the passage of H-2714 on July 9, 1981, and its being signed into law by the Governor on July 23, 1981, which established an independent correctional school district for SCDC inmates. As a result, South Carolina is one of eight states in the nation to have an independent correctional school district. The Act established a special school district within SCDC to be known as the Palmetto Unified School District No. 1. Although it created the structure of the unified school district concept, additional state funds were not included the first year.

The passage of H-2714 was the result of a series of efforts to improve educational services for inmates in SCDC. As early as April, 1974, SCDC staff had studied the feasibility of a unified school district in corrections. Besides internal examination, extensive analysis and research were also conducted by consultants and the State Department of Education staff, leading to recommendations which endorsed the creation of the unified school model. The first bill was presented in the General Assembly in 1978, and it was finally passed in the 1981 session after being considered in both 1979 and 1980. This legislation established a Board of Trustees and effected a stronger partnership between SCDC and the State Department of Education. It is hoped that this structure will provided for increased state funding on a per pupil basis in keeping with approved state fiscal formulas and ultimately enhance the quality and scope of educational service to inmates through improved standards and accreditation.

Earned Work Credit Program (EWCP)

SCDC's overcrowding situation would have been much worse had it not been for the impact of the Earned Work Credit Program and the Extended Work Release Program in reducing inmate population. The EWCP was authorized as part of the Litter Control Act signed into law by the Governor on May 5, 1978. In addition to providing for the use of inmates for litter control and removal, the Act amended Section 24-13-230 of the 1976 S. C. Code of Laws, and authorized SCDC's Commissioner to allow a reduction of time served by inmates assigned productive duty. Earned Work Credits were to be awarded on the basis of performance on the assigned job as well as the classification level. The job levels and the credits for a full-time job requiring more than four hours work a day are as follows:

Level 2: One Earned Work Credit for each two days worked.
Level 3: One Earned Work Credit for each three days worked.
Level 5: One Earned Work Credit for each five days worked.
Level 7: One Earned Work Credit for each seven days worked.

Those assigned to part-time jobs, requiring up to four hours each work day, can earn one-half of the amount of credits shown above.

During FY 1982, an average of 7,301 inmates (or 85 percent of the SCDC average daily population) were engaged productively on jobs and earning credits toward their time to serve. An additional 956 inmates, on the average, worked on jobs but due to their sentence category were not eligible for motivational work credits as specified by the Litter Control Act. Among those eligible for motivational work credit, a total of 541,085 motivational work credits were earned during this period for a productivity average of 74 credit days per inmate. These credits ultimately will result in an early release date for each of these inmates at an average of 57 days per 100 credit days earned for those released with sentence served and 100 days per 100 credit days for those paroled. A detailed breakdown of the daily average of inmates in each job assignment and the total and average numbers of work credits generated by each job during this period is presented in Table 27 in the Statistical Section, pages 106 through 117. The profile of inmates at each job level of productive work close to the end of FY 1982 was as follows:

Level	Full Time	Part Time	Number of Inmates
2 (one day credit for each two days worked)	2,312	4	2,316
3 (One day credit for each three days worked)	1,886	25	1,911
5 (One day credit for each five days worked)	1,186	22	1,208
7 (One day credit for each seven days worked)	864	191	1,055
Unassigned/Not Earning Credit*	2,523	—	2,523
TOTAL	8,771	242	9,013

* Youthful Offenders working and inmates on pre-release do not earn credits. Inmates undergoing transfer, reception and evaluation processing, or administrative disciplinary action are unassigned.

The Earned Work Credit Program was conceived as a strategy to stabilize inmate population, thereby controlling the spiralling long-term capital improvements and operating costs. Although the program has been authorized for only four years and was fully operational for about 3½ years through the end of FY 1982, the effects of earned work credits had already impacted on the SCDC population level and operational costs through the reduction in time served of released inmates. Between July 1, 1981, and June 30, 1982, 5,213 inmates were released from SCDC. Out of that number 3,137 inmates (60%) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Act.[10] Collectively, these 3,137 released inmates had their time reduced by 305,771 inmate days (or an average of 97 days per inmate affected). Thus, due to Earned Work Credit provisions, the average decrease in bedspace needs was 838. The population count on June 30, 1982, would have been 772 higher without the provisions of the Litter Control Act authorizing earned work credits.

[10] Of the remaining 2,076 inmates released, 482 had earned work credits totalling 17,221 but because of a combination of circumstances were not affected in their release eligibility.

Using the FY 1982 average daily cost per inmate of $18.53 of state funds (or $19.48 of total funds) the reduction of time served of the 3,137 released inmates generated a saving (or reduced the need) of $5,665,937 in state funds (or $5,956,419 in total funds).

The total impact of the Earned Work Credit Program since its inception on May 5, 1978 has been tremendous. Since the program became operational on July 3, 1978, 18,984 inmates have been released from SCDC. Of this number 10,501 inmates (55%) had their time served reduced as a result of this program. These 10,501 released inmates had their time reduced by 803,293 inmate days (or an average of 76 days per inmate affected). Using the average daily cost per inmate, for the period FY 81-82, of $18.53 of state funds (or $19.48 of total funds) the reduction of time served of the 10,501 released inmates generated a savings (or reduced the need) of $14,885,019 in state funds (or $15,648,147 in total funds).

Whereas these statistics were encouraging evidence of the population stabilization and cost saving effects of the Earned Work Credit Program, its potential and full impacts have yet to be seen. As the program continues and the time period in which inmates have accrued work credits lengthens, the program's results and impacts are expected to accumulate at an accelerating rate.

Extended Work Release Program (EWRP)

Since legislative authorization on June 13, 1977, the EWRP has continued to facilitate the placement of eligible inmates in communities residing with family sponsors, thereby relieving work release bedspace for other inmates. Amended June 15, 1981, selection criteria for the EWRP now provides the exceptional regular work release resident, convicted of a first and not more than a second offense, the opportunity of residing with an approved community sponsor and to be gainfully employed in the community.[11] Extended work release participants must have satisfactorily participated in regular work release, exhibited a desire to become a law-abiding citizen, and satisfied other standardized procedures set forth by departmental policy. Participants on EWRP are responsible to the assigned work release centers and are required to reimburse SCDC $21.00 a week for supervision.

During FY 1982, 465 inmates were placed on EWRP; 309 successfully completed the program and were released or paroled from SCDC, 66 were transferred to other programs, whereas 34 were terminated for rule violations. The number of inmates in the program averaged 143 during

[11] Before the amendment, only inmates convicted of non-violent crime were allowed to participate in the EWRP.

the fiscal year and on June 30, 1982, 174 program participants were residing with community sponsors rather than being housed in SCDC facilities.

Accreditation of Parole Field Services, Youthful Offender Branch

In the fall of 1974, the American Correctional Association's Commission on Accreditation for Corrections was established to provide a voluntary accreditation program for implementation of correctional standards. The South Carolina Department of Corrections viewed the accreditation program as a management tool for providing quality control and accountability, as a means of protecting the legal rights of inmates as delineated by numerous federal court decisions, and as an incentive to meet professional standards. Consequently, following the approval of the Board of Corrections in July, 1980, the Agency proceeded with a review of standards and began to revise Agency policy and procedures in order to move toward a better position to apply for accreditation.

In March, 1981, the Agency contracted with the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections for accreditation of the Parole Field Services of the Youthful Offender Branch. All nine field offices completed the required self-evaluation and the Commission's Visiting Committee conducted its on-site audit in December, 1981. The Committee found SCDC's operations to have achieved compliance with 98% of the essential and 96% of the important standards for adult probation and parole field services, and commended SCDC for attaining the highest compliance level recorded by the committee. On May 19, 1982, the Board of Commissioners of the Accreditation Commission formally awarded SCDC Youthful Offender Field Services with three years accreditation.

Besides Parole Field Services, SCDC facilities also conducted in-house self-evaluations in FY 1981. Based on such, Dutchman Correctional Institution and the Palmer Work Release Center were selected and entered the formal accreditation process in FY 1982. At the end of FY 1982, these two facilities were in the six-month self-evaluation phase and anticipated an on-site audit to be conducted in the spring of 1983. As an increasing inmate population further depletes SCDC's limited resources, extensive accreditation of SCDC facilities is not anticipated. However, the accreditation standards serve as guidelines to alert staff of essential basic requirements in operating facilities and managing inmates to avert court intervention.

Correctional Industries and Farming Operations

SCDC's industries experienced increased sales and a diversification of production in FY 1982 despite prevailing general adverse economic

conditions. Industry sales for Fiscal Year 1981-82 showed a 12% increase from $2,956,000.67 to $3,311,121.00 and two new plants became operational at the Dutchman Correctional Institution and the Perry Correctional Institution. These new plants produce janitorial supplies and manufacture wood products, both representing new product lines. Since these two plants just began production, sales volume has been relatively low, but is expected to gradually increase over time. During the fiscal year, plans and specifications were also completed for a new metal refinishing factory to enhance SCDC's furniture refurbishment program. When this factory is completed at the Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, SCDC will have the capability of refurbishing such items as metal desks, file cabinets and other metal office furnishings.

SCDC farming operations experienced an excellent year in FY 1982. Production levels in pork and dairy productions were excellent and continued improvements were expected as additional revenues might be available through the Legislature. Pork production had doubled in FY 1982. This enabled the farm to produce and ship to the abattoir approximately 41,200 pounds of live pork per month, and this met SCDC's consumption demand 100%. It is anticipated that this level of production will continue in the following year. Similarly, SCDC farming operation produced 100% of the milk requirements. Since a law was passed by the Legislature allowing the SCDC, with approval from the Budget and Control Board, to sell excess farm products and utilize the revenue therefrom for upgrading farming operations, further improvements to farming are anticipated.

Support Services

With skyrocketing prices, it has become increasingly difficult to clothe and feed an increasing number of inmates. The situation was further worsened by the depletion of the supply of federal surplus property. It was through careful planning and improved efficiency (such as the reduction of inventory) that SCDC managed to maintain a food cost of $1.82 per inmate per day in FY 1982. This figure represented an 11% increase over FY 1981's $1.64. SCDC's food costs, however, remains considerably lower than the national average and is the lowest recorded in a recent survey of five correctional systems in the Southeastern United States.

Personnel Administration and Training

Major efforts in personnel administration in FY 1982 focused on the structured classification of security positions, the implementation of affirmative action plan, automatic report generation, and the disposition

of employee overtime. A new training program in the year emphasized on crisis management which is particularly essential in light of SCDC's overcrowded facilities and increasing inmate population.

Position classifications in the security related occupations were revised to increase the number of different grade levels of correctional officers, supervisors, deputy wardens, and wardens. This was necessay to distinguish the varying degree of complexity in security operations in medium-maximum, minimum security/work release facilities. These changes were intended to provide more career paths and promotional opportunities for security personnel, ensure salary levels competitive with the southeastern average, and more accurately specify minimum qualifications for various security jobs.

A new and comprehensive Affirmative Action Plan to provide more equal employment opportunities for minorities and females was developed and submitted to the South Carolina Human Affairs Commission for their review and suggestions. The plan sets recruiting goals for various job classifications at both institution and division level. The increased placement of qualified minorities and females in managerial, supervisory, and professional occupations was also emphasized. During the year, black employee levels increased by 1% to 41% of the total work force, female employee levels increased by 1% to 24% of the total work force.

Reduction in accrued compensatory time and improved time and attendance reporting were major accomplishments. Several workshops were conducted, new scheduling methods were experimented with and more accountability was placed on the shift supervisors to control time and attendance. Such efforts resulted in reduced accrued compensatory time levels, better staff utilization, and decreased reporting errors. Several limited pilot projects were also introduced to explore alternatives to accruing the compensatory time in providing 24-hour staff coverage.

There was no increase in grievances and discrimination charge rates per employee despite lowered morale caused by austerity measures and staff shortages. Turnover rates for both security and non-security staff decreased, perhaps in part due to austerity and the lagging economy. Security turnover dropped from 21.0% in FY 1981 to 16.5% in FY 1982. Total departmental turnover decreased from 17.5% to 14.2%.

The Training Section continued to provide orientation training for new employees and basic and certification training for security staff. Two new developments represent significant accomplishments for FY 1982. They are the training of a selected group of staff to function as an Emergency Response Unit and the incorporation of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Training into SCDC's formal training requirements.

An Emergency Response Unit was organized to handle disturbances, hostage situations, and potentially violent incidents. This unit, composed

of employees selected under stringent procedures, underwent extensive training during the year. Their training involved various emergency techniques including hostage negotiations, use of force, emergency strategy and tactics. A mock drill was also staged so that the trainees were tested in the handling of various realistic disturbance situations. The organization of this Unit was particularly timely considering the occurrence of the two serious institutional incidents during the fiscal year.

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) was made a mandatory component of the correctional officer basic training in FY 1982. This life saving technique will enable our security staff to extend medical first aid in cases of cardiopulmonary failure with inmates or employees. In addition, more emphasis was also placed on in-service training for non-security employees working in institutions. Such effort was made possible through the receipt of federal grant funds.

Automated Systems Development

During FY 1982, besides maintaining normal operations and reporting, new systems were developed and refined in both fiscal and inmate management.

To further increase efficiency in the processing of financial transactions, a real-time, on-line entry and retrieval system that ties together the functions of purchasing, accounts payable, and inventory control became operational July 1, 1981. Outstanding features of this new system include the following: (1) An automated check-write process, which automatically computes discounts, selects the lowest payment possible, eliminates duplicate payments by automatically closing out Purchase Orders, and automatically generates a use tax payment roster; (2) automatic updating of Fixed Assets/Property Inventory from receiving record; (3) catalog style ordering from Support Services; (4) on-line status of requisitioning, purchasing, receiving, and Budget/Expenditure Balance; (5) reduction in time delays in the cutting of purchase orders due to mail; and (6) generation of Stevenson Reporting requirements for the Division of General Services and the Comptroller General.

In the Inmate Management System, through the cooperative efforts of SCDC staff and representatives of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections, a program was developed to determine those inmates eligible to be placed on supervised furlough. A bi-weekly roster of inmates is produced for the reviewing officials of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections as well as for institutional screening. Besides automatic program eligibility screening, on-line computerization of statewide inmate participation in all institutionally based programs was near completion.

Efforts to Upgrade Local Detention Facilities

The Division of Internal Affairs and Inspections which has responsibilities for inspection of local detention facilities participated in efforts to upgrade their management and operations. During FY 1982, the division staff assisted the Division of Public Safety Programs, Office of the Governor, in developing proposals and selecting consultants for studying South Carolina's local jails' compliance with minimum standards. Technical assistance was also rendered to the consultants in their on-site survey and research. It is anticipated that the final report, being reviewed by the Governor's Office at the end of FY 1982, will lead to the appointment of a Jail Commission to implement the recommendations resulting from the study. Since one of the recommendations pertains to the updating and revision of existing standards, the Division of Internal Affairs and Inspection process started a review process which would entail consultation with several state and local agencies and associations which are involved or interested in local jail/prison operations and management. SCDC jail/prison inspections procedures were also being examined to ensure their relevance and effectiveness.

Death Row

As set forth by S. C. Law, for those persons convicted of murder and sentenced to death, the SCDC has the responsibility of "providing a death chamber and all necessary appliances for inflicting such penalty by electrocution" (Section 24-3-540, S. C. Code of Laws). Since the amendment and passage of the current death penalty law in June, 1977, SCDC has been housing these inmates on Death Row at CCI as safekeepers for the county. At the beginning of this fiscal year, there were 20 inmates housed on Death Row. During the year, three more inmates were added to Death Row. Of the 23 inmates on Death Row at fiscal year-end, 13 were white and 10 were black; all were male and sentenced for murder. Their ages ranged from 19 to 41, with an overall average age of 27. They were engaged in varying stages of the appeals process with an average stay on Death Row of two years five months.

Since reinstatement of capital punishment in 1977, three inmates have been ordered by the Courts to be released from Death Row as the result of appeals. Two of these inmates' death sentences were commuted to life and one inmate was retried, found not guilty and released from the Department.

LEGISLATION DIRECTLY AFFECTING THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The following enactments affecting corrections/criminal justice were passed by the South Carolina General Assembly during the FY 1981-82 session:

- H-2718 — Disposition of proceeds from the sale of timber and prison-made products.

  An Act to amend Section 24-1-250, as amended, *Code of Laws of South Carolina*, 1976, relating to the authorization of the State Board of Corrections to sell timber and the use of the proceeds from such sale, so as to delete the requirement that the proceeds from such sale be credited to the Department to be used for capital improvements and to authorize the Department to retain such funds to be utilized to maintain and expand its agricultural program; and to amend Section 24-3-410, as amended, relating to the sale of prison-made products on the open market, so as to provide that the proceeds of the sale of all agricultural products produced by an instrumentality under the control of the State Board of Corrections shall be applied as provided in Section 24-1-250 (Signed into law 3/05/82).
- H-2428 — Life sentences for persons convicted three times for certain designated crimes.

  An Act to prescribe life sentences for persons convicted three times for any or several designated crimes, including voluntary manslaughter, criminal sexual conduct in the first degree, armed robbery, burglary, safecracking, and assault and battery with intent to kill; to provide that no part of such life sentences shall be suspended; to provide that the decision to invoke life sentencing as authorized herein shall be in the discretion of the solicitor; and to repeal Section 17-25-40, *Code of Laws of South Carolina*, 1976, relating to the punishment for third and fourth convictions of certain crimes (Signed into law 5/06/82).
- H-2435 — Establishment of the South Carolina Victims Compensation Board.

  An Act to amend Chapter 3, Title 16, *Code of Laws of South Carolina*, 1976, by adding Article 13 so as to establish a program to compensate victims of crime and certain other persons who have suffered as the result of crime, and to amend Sections 24-23-210, 24-23-220, as amended, and 24-23-230, relating to the Community Corrections Program and the funding thereof, so as to further pro-

vide for the system of assessments which are made against persons commiting certain crimes, and to provide that a specified amount of such assessments shall be used to help fund the Victims Compensation Program established above (Signed into law 6/09/82).

GRANT ASSISTANCE DURING FY 1982

Action Grants through the Division of Public Safety Programs, Office of the Governor:

- Improvement of Security Officer Training: $31,478 for January 1, 1981 to July 31, 1981.
- Management Information System: $56,181 for January 1, 1981 to September 30, 1981.
- Prison/Jail Standards: Development of standards for inspection of South Carolina's juvenile detention facilities: $60,533 for August 1, 1980 to July 31, 1981.
- Child Care Development/Coordination Project: $27,229 for July 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.

Discretionary Grants:

- Free Venture Project designed to develop a self-supporting prison industry and provide ex-offenders experience for employment in private industry: $105,000 for July 28, 1980 to August 13, 1981.

Through the South Carolina State Department of Education:

- Title IV, Part B funds for instructional materials and equipment: $2,596 for October 21, 1980 to September 30, 1981.

Through the S. C. State Library Board:

- Library Services — Title IV-B to supplement library services at institutions by providing reading material for inmates: $13,000 for October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982.

Through the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education:

- Provide vocational training in horticulture: $25,000 for October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.

U.S. Department of Labor — CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) through the Department of Education:

- Multi-Skills Training Project providing instruction in brick masonry, carpentry, and plumbing to 90 inmates at KCI: $90,000 for October

1, 1980 to September 30, 1981; $85,305 for October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982.

- Individualized Training in self-concept improvement, reading, mathematics and other complimentary skills to inmates at CCI: $80,000 for October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.
- Assessment, counseling, instruction, referral, and follow-up services for incarcerated youths at five SCDC institutions: $265,400 for October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.
- Manpower Services Delivery Coordination Project to minimize the duplication of employment and training services through the development and implementation of a comprehensive CETA Service Delivery System for Offenders: $109,139 for October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.
- Transitional services for disadvantaged youth to provide counseling and other services for incarcerated youth at five institutions to assist them in moving from school programs to the labor market: $160,000 for October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982.
- CETA — Title III for a comprehensive, individualized and employability development program for women offenders: $69,527 for October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982.
- Manpower Services Transition provided by Aiken TEC for counseling and other services to assist youthful offenders at AYCC only in moving from school programs to the labor market: $35,000 for November 27, 1981 to September 30, 1982.
- Offender Employment Linkage Program to supplement the 30-day pre-release program at WPRC and design a comprehensive pre-release program for offenders: $75,000 for October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982.

Through the National Institute of Corrections:

- Health Care System Evaluation to provide contractual services for evaluation of four areas within SCDC's health care system: $13,575 for May 1, 1982 to September 30, 1982.

PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DURING FY 1982[12]

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections

Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections

Semi-Annual Statistical Report, Division of Resource and Information Management

Inmate Guide

SCDC Adjustment Committee Guide, Division of Inmate Relations

Youthful Offender Services, Information Guide

Community Services Information Guide, Division of Classification and Community Services

Special Services: Your Rights As A Student, Division of Educational Services

Newsletters

Intercom, quarterly newsletter prepared by the Department's Public Information Director for employees, inmates, and related organizations

About Face, bi-monthly newsletter prepared by the Department of Corrections' inmates

Special Reports

Dutchman Correctional Institution: Inmate Orientation Booklet

Designated Facilities Policies Manual (May, 1982)

Model Policies and Procedures Manual for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina: Type I

Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina: Type III Facility-County Prison

Operation Get-Smart: An Inside View Of Crime And Imprisonment

SCDC Inmate Grievance Procedure Training Manual

SCDC Manager's Workshop (1981)

Problem Resolution Committee Information and Training Manual (Kirkland Correctional Institution)

South Carolina Department of Corrections' Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCDCRERP) (January, 1982)

Disaster Preparedness Plan (Update)

Five-Year Farm Plan (FY 1982-86)

Five-Year Vehicle Maintenance and Repair Plan (FY 1982-86)

Five-Year Commissary Plan (FY 1983-87)

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[12] For previous SCDC publications and documents, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

Detailed inmate statistics are presented on pages 48 to 121. Tables 7 to 13 therein delineate the characteristics of inmates admitted to SCDC during FY 1982. Tables 14 to 23 describe the inmate population in SCDC at the end of FY 1982. Tables 24 to 26 pertain to inmates released from SCDC during FY 1982. The following provides an overview of inmate population flow and characteristics.

Average Population and Facility Occupancy in FY 1982

- During FY 1982, on an average daily basis, SCDC had 8,602 incarcerated inmates under its custody. For every 100 inmates, 89 were housed in SCDC facilities, seven in Designated Facilities, and four were placed in other locations.
- SCDC's average daily population in FY 1982 had a significant increase of 6.5% from that of FY 1981.
- SCDC facilities continued to be overcrowded in FY 1982, even though major construction was completed during the year to provide some relief in bed spaces available. Overall, SCDC facilities were housing about one and one-third times the number of inmates they were designed to hold.
- Individually, Kirkland Correctional Institution was the most overcrowded, housing over two times as many as its design capacity. Four other facilities holding close to twice their respective design capacities were: Palmer Work Release Center, Greenwood Correctional Center, Givens Youth Correction Center, and MacDougall Youth Correction Center.
- In only four of the 24 SCDC facilities was there a lack of overcrowding on an average daily basis.

Profile of Inmates Admitted to SCDC During FY 1982

Of the 5,830 admissions recorded by the Correctional Information System during FY 1982, their profile was as follows:

- For every 100 inmates admitted, 43 were white male, 50 non-white male, three white female and four non-white female.
- Forty-two (42) out of every 100 inmates admitted were from the Appalachian Region, 33 from the Midlands Region, and 25 from the Coastal Region.
- The leading (most common) offenses among admissions were: Larceny (43 out of 100 inmates admitted were convicted of this offense), Burglary (17/100), Dangerous Drugs (16/100), Traffic Offenses[13] (13/100), Robbery (10/100), and Assault (10/100).

[13] Including Driving Under the Influence.

- The average age for inmates admitted in FY 1982 was 27 years 8 months (two months older than FY 1981 admissions). Generally as groups, non-whites were slightly younger (one to two years) than whites, and males slightly younger than females.
- For every 100 inmates admitted, 17 were 19 years of age or younger and 51 between 20 to 29 years of age (more than half, therefore, were 30 or younger).
- On an average, inmates admitted in FY 1982 had an average sentence of four years and nine months. (This average is five months lower than that in FY 1981.)
- Generally, non-white male admissions had longer average sentences than white males (five years two months for the former, four years eight months for the latter). Noted differences in offenses/nature of crimes may contribute to variations in sentence. Female admissions had shorter average sentences than males.
- For every 100 admissions, 17 had a YOA sentence and 31 had a sentence of a year or less. The number of YOA's increased slightly in FY 1982 (four more in FY 1982), but the percentage of admission with YOA sentences decreased. Both the number and proportion in the year or less category increased (187 more in FY 1982).

Profile of Inmates in SCDC as of June 30, 1982

There was a total of 9,013 inmates in SCDC as of June 30, 1982 (668 or 8.0% more than about the same date a year ago). The characteristics of these inmates were as follows:

- For every 100 inmates in SCDC, 39 of them were white males, 57 non-white males, 2 white females and 2 non-white females.
- There were about the same proportion of non-white males in the system on June 30, 1982 (57%), as there were on June 30, 1981 (56%). The same was true of white males (39% and 40%, respectively).
- Out of every 100 inmates, 16 were in AA custody, 42 in A, 33 in B, 7 in C, and 2 in M. This custody grade composition had no major difference from that on June 30, 1981.
- Leading offenses for inmates in SCDC on June 30, 1982, were: Larceny (48 out of every 100 inmates were convicted of this offense), Robbery (28/100), Burglary (21/100), Homicide (16/100), Assault (14/100), and Dangerous Drugs (13/100). (This configuration was about the same as that of the population on June 28, 1982.)[14]

[14] Because of the relatively fast turnover with short sentences, the leading offenses for the inmate population in SCDC on specific dates were quite different from those for admission cohorts. Traffic offenses which carry relatively short sentences were the fourth

- The average age among all inmates in SCDC on June 30, 1982 was 28 years 11 months of age (28 years 8 months a year ago). This average was higher for females (29 years 11 months). Non-white males were about the same age as their white counterparts (28 years 7 months and 29 years 3 months, respectively).
- The average sentence of the SCDC inmate population on this date was 11 years 11 months. For the non-white males, the average was 12 years 8 months, as compared to 11 years 1 month for white males. White females had an average sentence of 7 years 11 months; non-white females, 8 years 1 month.
- There were fewer YOA's in SCDC on June 30, 1982 than a year ago (801 or 8.9% versus 822 or 9.8%). There was an increase in the number of lifers (717 (8.0%) on June 30, 1982 versus 661 (7.9%) a year ago).
- On June 30, 1982, there were relatively more non-white males (8.0%) than white males (7.7%) in the life category, whereas, there were more white males (10.8%) than non-white males (7.7%) in the YOA sentence category.

Statistics on Inmates Released from SCDC During FY 1982

During FY 1982, SCDC released 5,213 inmates. Out of every 100 inmates released, 18 were youthful offenders paroled by the Youthful Offender Branch of SCDC's Division of Classification and Community Program; 23 were paroled by the Probation, Parole and Pardon Board; 31 had served the maximum term of their sentence after consideration for good time credits; and 23 were placed on probation. The remaining 5 were released upon paying a fine or appeal bond or death.

- For every 100 inmates released, over half (56) served one year or less while one served ten or more years. The average time served for all inmates released was one year and eight months.
- Of those inmates eligible and considered for parole at parole hearings in FY 1982, 1,220 (38%) were granted parole.

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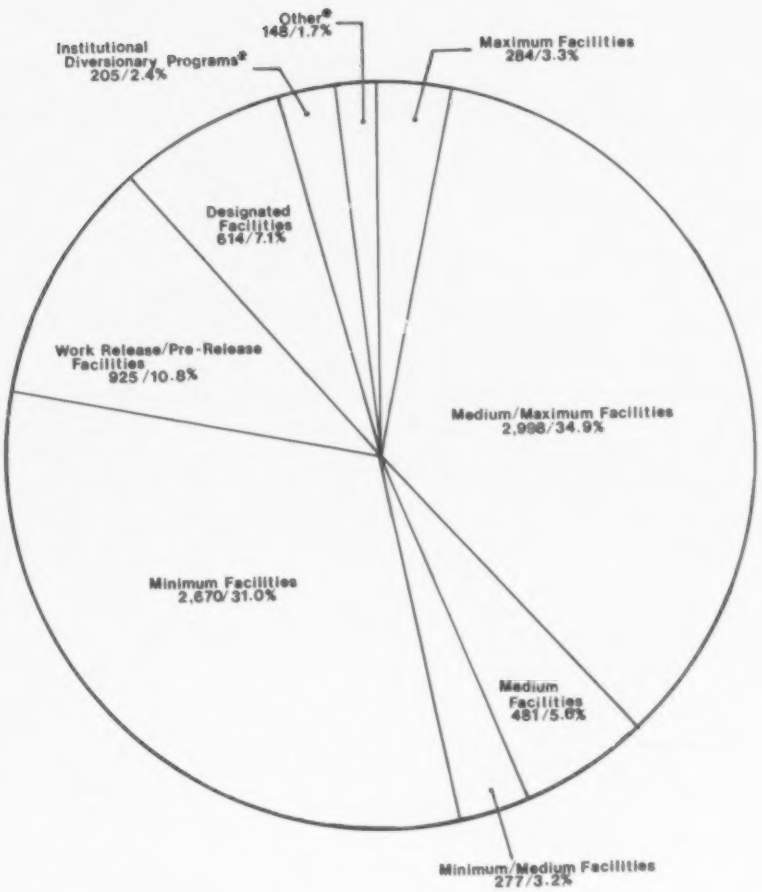
leading (most common) among admissions cohorts, but ranked number nine among offenses for the inmate population as of June 30, 1982. Only 6.3% of inmate population as of that date were convicted of traffic offenses whereas 13.3% of FY 1982 admissions were serving time for the same crimes.

FIGURE 5

LOCATION OF AVERAGE SCDC INMATE POPULATION FY 1982

(Total Average Population = 8,602)



* A listing of these special placements is given in Table 3, page 50.

TABLE 4

PER INMATE COSTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FISCAL YEARS 1973-1982[1]

Fiscal Year	Based on State Funds Spent		Based on All Funds[2] Spent	
	Annual Per Inmate Costs	Daily Per Inmate Costs	Annual Per Inmate Costs	Daily Per Inmate Costs
1973	$2,419	$ 6.63	$3,145	$ 8.62
1974	2,886	7.91	3,707	10.16
1975	3,430	9.40	4,147	11.36
1976	3,322	9.10	4,102	11.24
1977	3,384	9.27	4,075	11.16
1978	4,114	11.27	4,826	13.22
1979	4,796	13.14	5,488	15.03
1980	4,995	13.65	5,666	15.47
1981	6,067	16.62	6,489	17.78
1982	6,765	18.53	7,110	19.48

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Calculation of the SCDC per inmate costs is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include state inmates held in designated facilities.

[2] That is, state and federal funds and other revenues.

FIGURE 6

ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS OF SCDC
(FY 1973-1982)

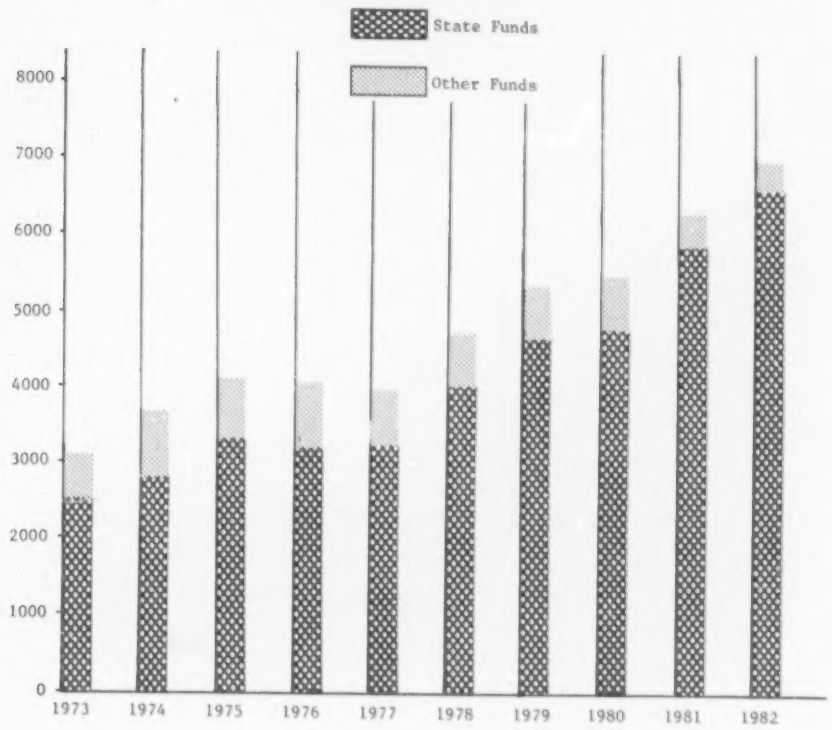


TABLE 5

EXPENDITURES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FY 1982

Office	Total Expenditures*
1. Office of the Commissioner (Includes Special Projects, Legal Advisor, Division of Inmate Relations, Public Information, and Internal Affairs and Inspections)	$ 1,051,535.00
2. Administration (Includes Divisions of Industries, Support Services, Personnel Administration and Training, and Resource and Information Management)	2,970,080.00
3. Operations (Includes Divisions of Institutional Operations-Medium/Maximum Security, Institutional Operations-Minimum Security, Construction, Engineering and Maintenance, and the Appalachian and Coastal Correctional Regions)	44,469,403.00
4. Program Services (Includes Divisions of Classification and Community Services, Educational Services, Human Services and Health Services)	5,827,591.00
GRAND TOTAL SCDC	$54,318,609.00

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

* Includes state appropriations, federal funds and other revenues. Also included in these figures are employer contributions and fringe benefits. Excludes capital improvement expenditures.

TABLE 6

ADMISSIONS TO AND RELEASES FROM SCDC BASE POPULATION[1] DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

			Total	
ADMISSIONS	**Male**	**Female**	**Number**	**Percent***
New Admissions from Court	4,767	370	5,137	88.1
Indeterminate Sentence (Youthful Offender Act[2])	855	33	888	15.2
Straight Sentence (Non-YOA)	3,912	337	4,249	72.9
Probation Revocations	284	9	293	5.0
Without New Sentence	105	1	106	1.8
With New Sentence	179	8	187	3.2
Parole Revocations	386	7	393	6.7
YOA Without New Sentence	73	2	75	1.3
YOA With New Sentence	11	0	11	0.2
Non-YOA Without New Sentence	164	2	166	2.8
Non-YOA With New Sentence	138	3	141	2.4
Death Row	7	0	7	0.1
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	5,444	386	5,830	99.9
RELEASES				
Expiration of Sentence/ Released Less Good Time	1,478	123	1,601	30.7
Placed on Probation	1,109	69	1,178	22.6
Paroled by YOA Board	904	45	949	18.2
Paroled by P&CC[3] Board	1,144	67	1,211	23.2
Other Releases[4]	225	25	250	4.8
Deaths	24	0	24	0.5
TOTAL RELEASES	4,884	329	5,213	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Base population refers to sentenced inmates under SCDC jurisdiction (but herein includes death row inmates who are technically safekeepers under SCDC custody). Therefore, excluded from this flow table are county safekeepers, hospital patients and unsentenced inmates housed in SCDC under YOA Section 5b.

[2] See Section II of the Appendix for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

[3] Parole and Community Corrections.

[4] Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or died.

* Percentage may not equal 100% because of rounding.

FIGURE 7

RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982

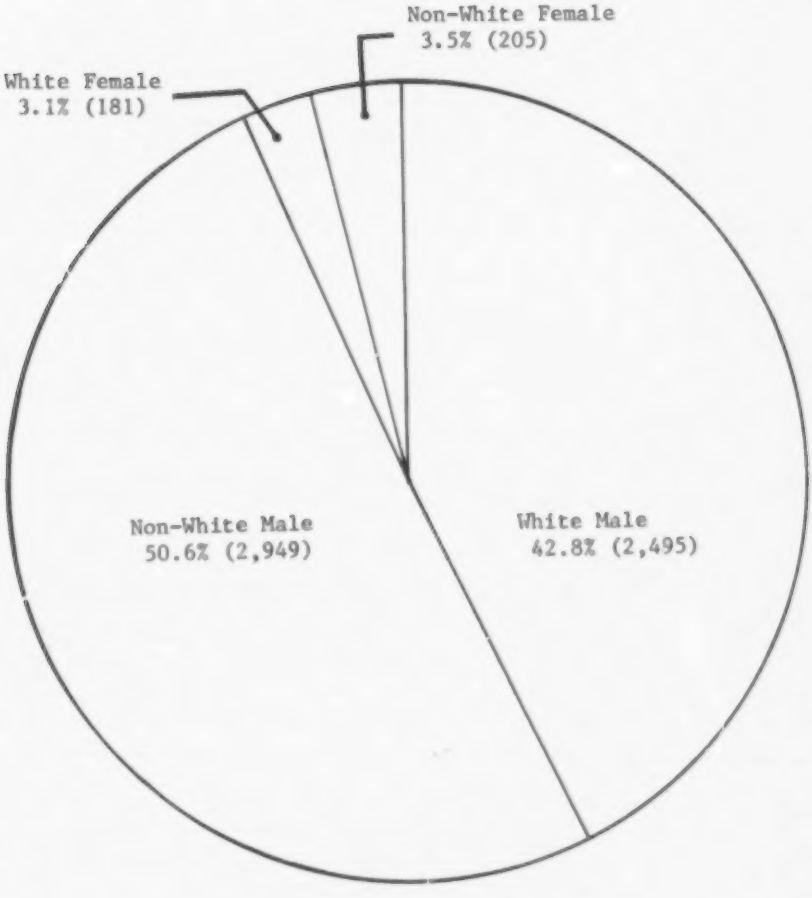


TABLE 2
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1960-1982
(CALENDAR YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	Special Placements[1]	In Designated Facilities[2]	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1960	2,073	...	...	2,073	...	...
1961	2,132	...	...	2,132	59	2.9
1962	2,226	...	...	2,226	94	4.4
1963	2,304	...	...	2,304	78	3.5
1964	2,378	...	...	2,378	74	3.2
1965	2,396	...	...	2,396	18	0.8
1966	2,287	...	...	2,287	−109	−4.6
1967	2,333	...	...	2,333	46	2.0
1968	2,362	...	...	2,362	29	1.2
1969	2,519	...	...	2,519	157	6.7
1970	2,705	...	...	2,705	186	7.4
1971	3,111	...	...	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	...	...	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	...	...	3,396	96	2.9
1974	3,907	24	...	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,079	26	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,039	25	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977	6,590	28	762	7,380	641	9.5
1978	6,798	40	725	7,563	183	2.5
1979	6,797	179	703	7,679	116	1.5
1980	7,165	184	670	8,019	340	4.4
1981	7,290	304[3]	628	8,222	203	2.5
1982[4]	7,850	381	607	8,838	616	7.5

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] This category of inmates do not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and have increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented — Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough Program (1981) and Provisional Parole Program (in 1982). In June, 1982, special placements included those inmates assigned to the Governor's Mansion, State Park Health Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Criminal Justice Academy, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole.

[2] Since April 1, 1975, suitable county and local facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

[3] This average is based on 365 days although the Supervised Furlough Program was not operational the entire calendar year; the average for this program since inception is 68, but 21 for the calendar year.

[4] Average calculated from January - June population figures.

FIGURE 3

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
(Calendar Years 1960-82)

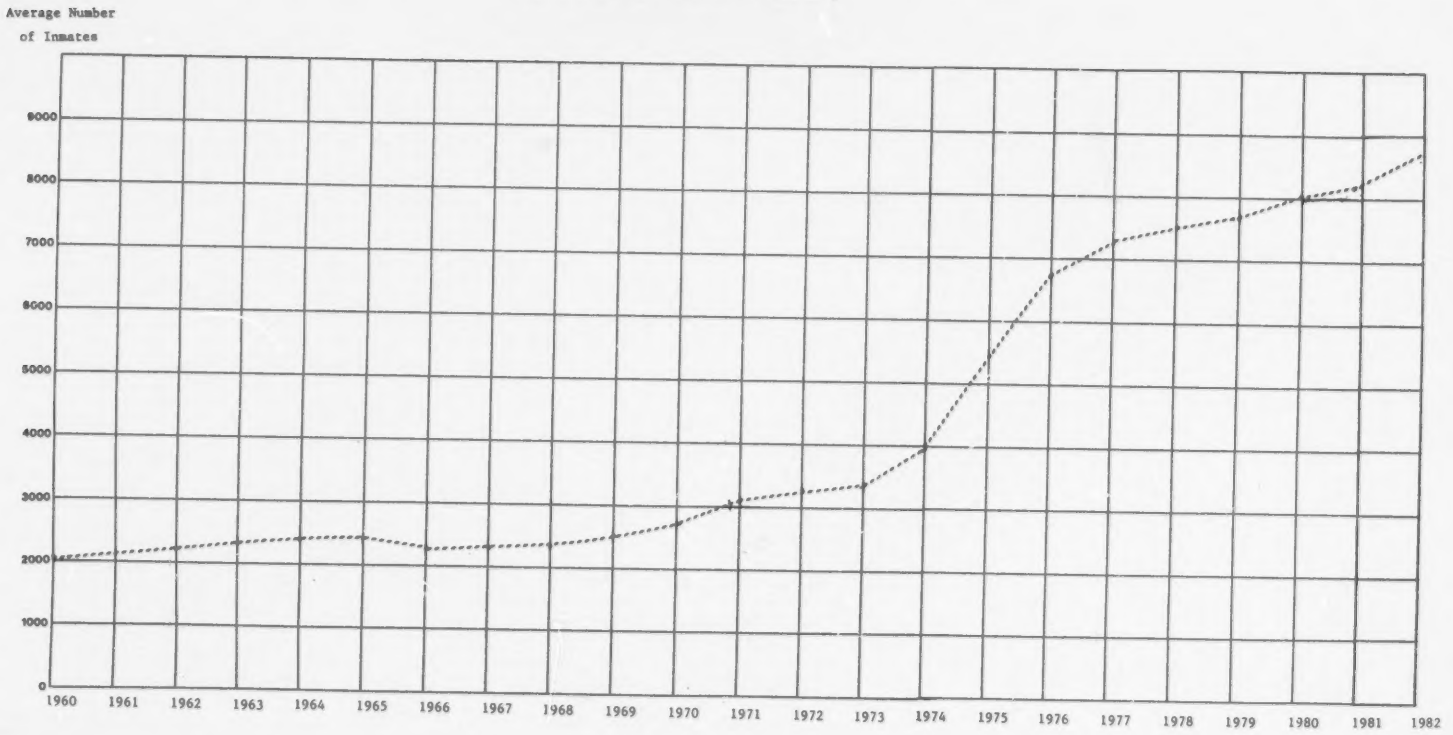


TABLE 3

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1967-1982
(FISCAL YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	Special Placements[1]	In Designated Facilities[2]	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1967	2,287	...	...	2,287	...	...
1968	2,378	...	...	2,378	91	4.0
1969	2,355	...	...	2,355	−23	−1.0
1970	2,537	...	...	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	...	...	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	...	...	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	...	...	3,341	102	3.1
1974	3,517	25	...	3,542	201	6.0
1975	4,557	25	36	4,618	1,076	30.4
1976	5,671	25	568	6,264	1,646	35.6
1977	6,392	27	748	7,167	903	14.4
1978	6,677	32	738	7,447	280	3.9
1979	6,761	149	713	7,623	176	2.4
1980	7,003	184	682	7,869	246	3.2
1981	7,190	236	652	8,078	209	2.6
1982	7,635	353[3]	614	8,602	524	6.5

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] This category of inmates do not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and have increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented — Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Programs (in 1982). In June, 1982, special placements included those inmates assigned to the Governor's Mansion, State Park Health Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Criminal Justice Academy, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole.

[2] Since April 1, 1975, suitable county and local facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

[3] This average is based on 365 days although the Supervised Furlough Program and Provisional Parole were not operational the entire fiscal year; the respective averages for these two programs since their inception are 71 and 24, but 57 and 5 for the fiscal year.

FIGURE 4

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
(Fiscal Years 1967-82)

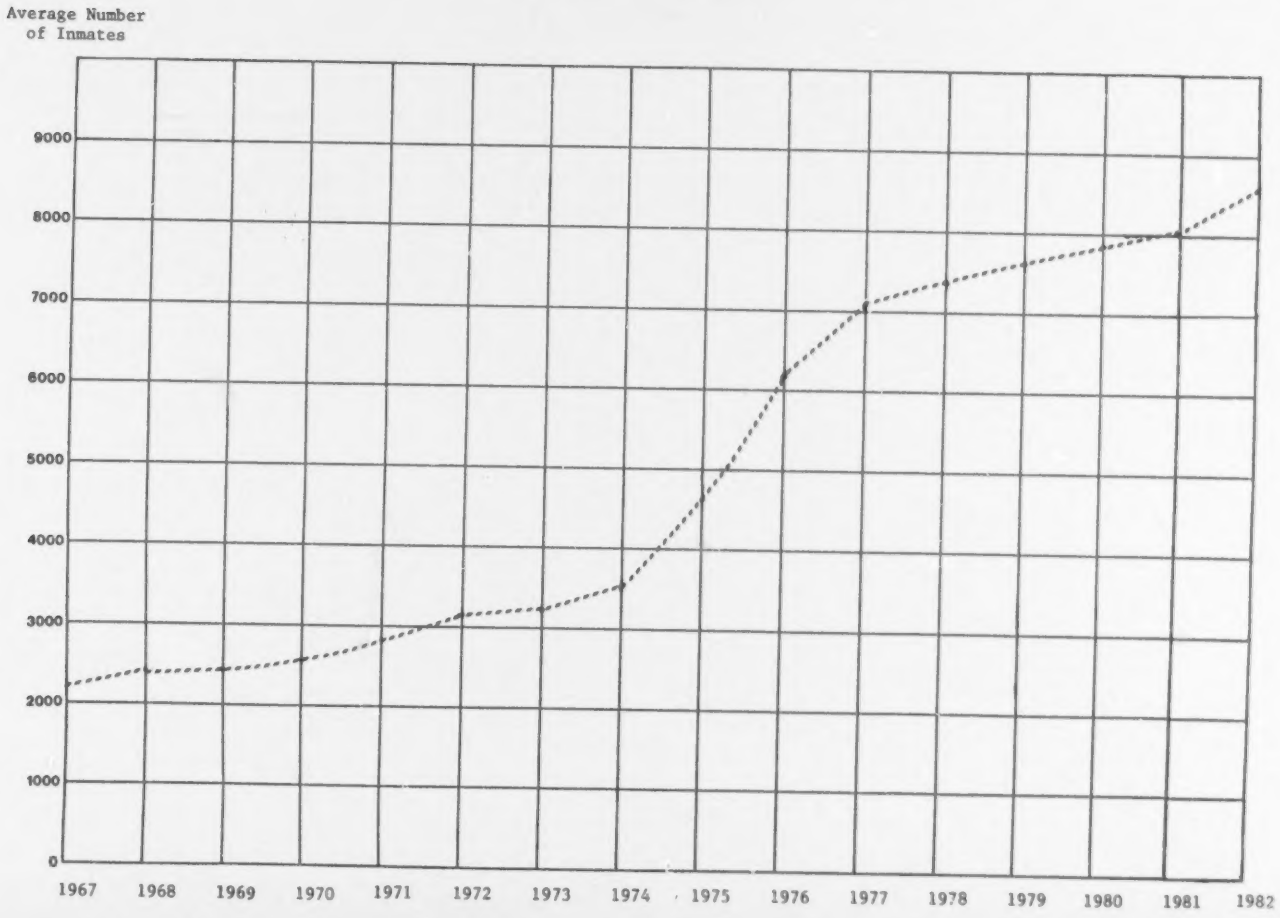


TABLE 7 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Newberry	25	1.0	47	1.6	3	1.6	7	3.4	82	1.4	23
Orangeburg	33	1.3	90	3.0	3	1.6	5	2.4	131	2.2	12
Richland	118	4.7	266	9.0	12	6.6	21	10.2	417	7.2	3
Sumter	43	1.7	74	2.5	4	2.2	4	2.0	125	2.1	13
Union	42	1.7	46	1.6	2	1.1	2	1.0	92	1.6	19
York	114	4.6	135	4.6	9	5.0	10	4.9	268	4.6	5
COASTAL REGION	567	22.5	793	27.0	35	19.5	37	18.2	1,432	24.5	—
Beaufort	26	1.0	38	1.3	0	0.0	3	1.5	67	1.1	26
Berkeley	33	1.3	23	0.8	1	0.6	1	0.5	58	1.0	28
Charleston	106	4.2	189	6.4	5	2.8	5	2.4	305	5.2	4
Chesterfield	22	0.9	35	1.2	2	1.1	1	0.5	60	1.0	27
Colleton	11	0.4	32	1.1	3	1.6	2	1.0	48	0.8	31
Darlington	38	1.5	53	1.8	2	1.1	0	0.0	93	1.6	18
Dillon	23	0.9	16	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	40	0.7	38
Dorchester	22	0.9	20	0.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	43	0.7	35
Florence	81	3.2	99	3.4	7	3.9	9	4.4	196	3.4	7

FIGURE 8

INMATE ADMISSIONS BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION DURING FY 1982

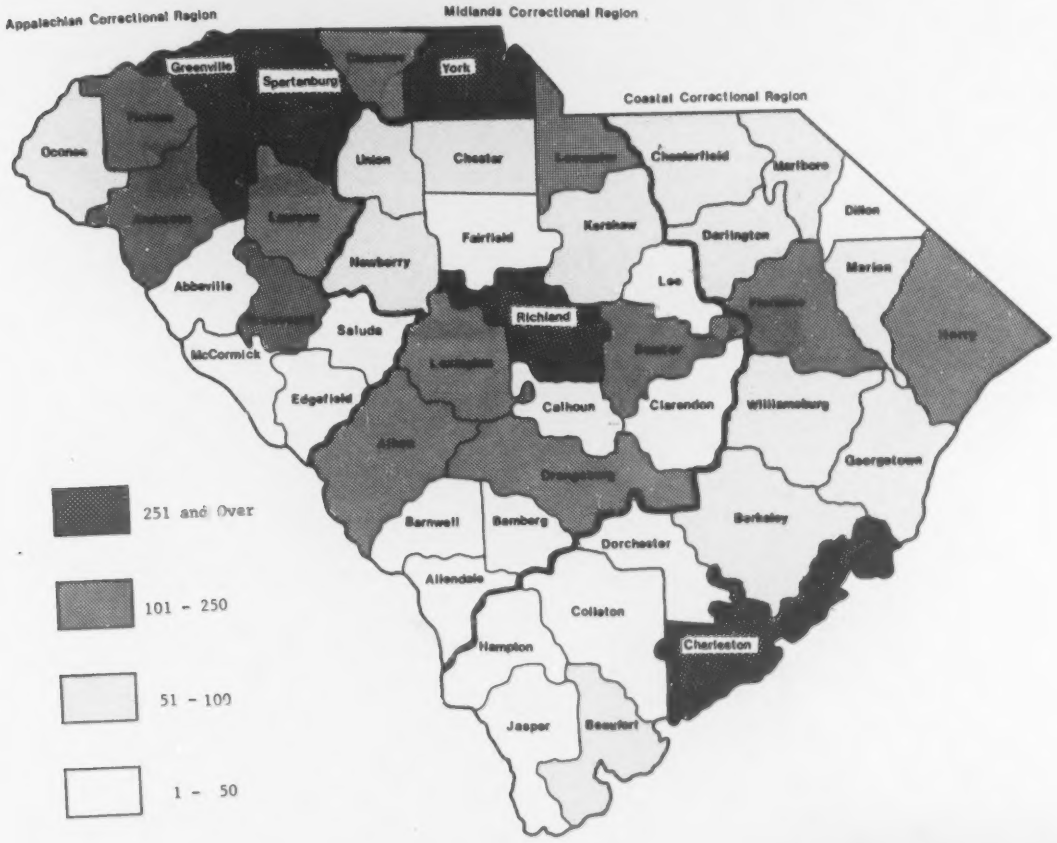


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FIGURE 9

OFFENSES OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982

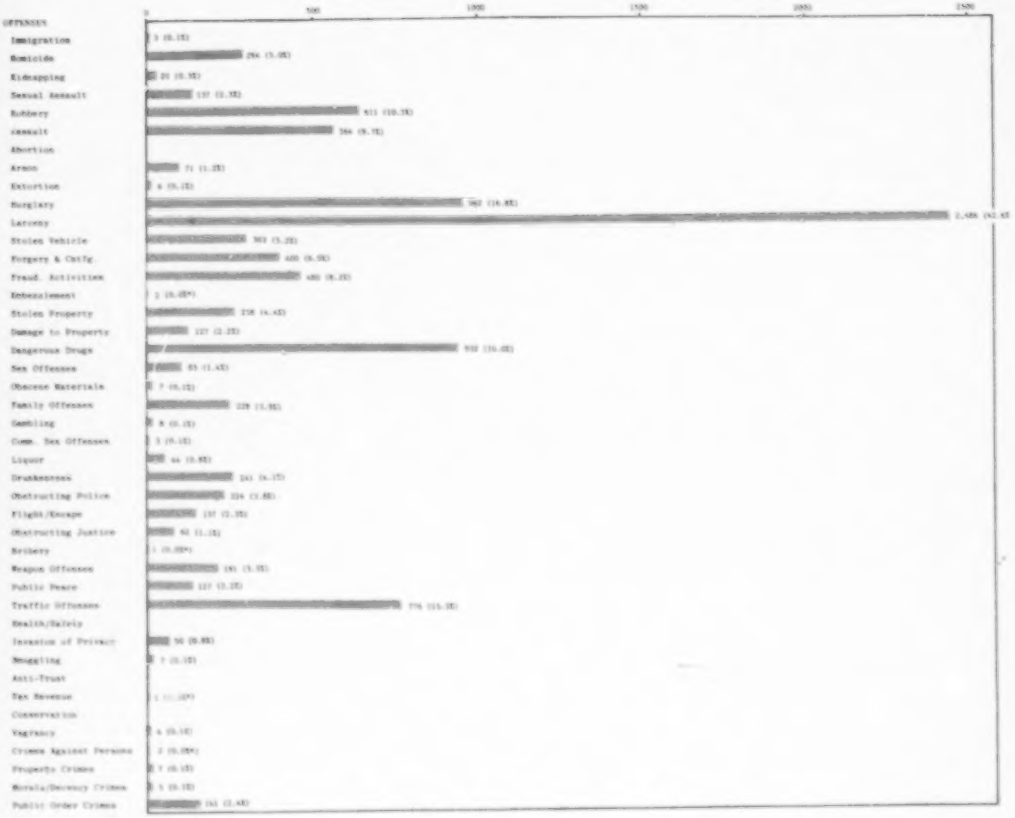

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TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
APPALACHIAN REGION	1,216	48.7	1,066	36.1	90	49.8	88	43.0	2,460	42.2	—
Abbeville	15	0.6	27	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.0	44	0.8	34
Anderson	129	5.2	66	2.2	12	6.6	4	2.0	211	3.6	6
Cherokee	65	2.6	36	1.2	3	1.7	4	2.0	108	1.8	17
Edgefield	5	0.2	35	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	0.7	38
Greenville	491	19.7	492	16.7	37	20.4	53	25.8	1,073	18.4	1
Greenwood	38	1.5	87	3.0	5	2.8	9	4.4	139	2.4	11
Laurens	58	2.3	52	1.8	7	3.9	5	2.4	122	2.1	15
McCormick	2	0.1	12	0.4	1	0.6	2	1.0	17	0.3	44
Oconee	69	2.8	13	0.4	5	2.8	1	0.5	88	1.5	21
Pickens	91	3.6	22	0.7	10	5.5	2	1.0	125	2.1	13
Saluda	3	0.1	19	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.5	23	0.4	41
Spartanburg	250	10.0	205	7.0	10	5.5	5	2.4	470	8.1	2
MIDLANDS REGION	712	28.5	1,090	36.8	56	31.0	80	39.2	1,938	33.1	—
Aiken	93	3.7	62	2.1	8	4.4	5	2.4	168	2.9	9
Allendale	10	0.4	35	1.2	0	0.0	2	1.0	47	0.8	33
Bamberg	14	0.6	26	0.9	1	0.6	2	1.0	43	0.7	35
Barnwell	10	0.4	37	1.2	1	0.6	0	0.0	48	0.8	31
Calhoun	5	0.2	7	0.2	1	0.6	1	0.5	14	0.2	46
Chester	32	1.3	54	1.8	1	0.6	5	2.4	92	1.6	19
Clarendon	15	0.6	25	0.8	0	0.0	3	1.5	43	0.7	35
Fairfield	10	0.4	20	0.7	1	0.6	4	2.0	35	0.6	40
Kershaw	21	0.8	26	0.9	0	0.0	4	2.0	51	0.9	30
Lancaster	46	1.8	58	2.0	6	3.3	1	0.5	111	1.9	16
Lee	7	0.3	16	0.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	24	0.4	41
Lexington	74	3.0	66	2.2	3	1.6	4	2.0	147	2.5	10

TABLE 7 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Georgetown	18	0.7	52	1.8	1	0.6	3	1.5	74	1.3	25
Hampton	7	0.3	11	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	19	0.3	44
Horry	112	4.5	65	2.2	9	5.0	5	2.4	191	3.3	8
Jasper	12	0.5	10	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.4	41
Marion	17	0.7	56	1.9	2	1.1	4	2.0	79	1.4	24
Marlboro	31	1.2	49	1.7	2	1.1	1	0.5	83	1.4	22
Williamsburg	8	0.3	45	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	54	0.9	29
OUT-OF-STATE	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	—
TOTAL	2,495	99.7	2,949	99.9	181	100.3	205	100.4	5,830	99.8	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

TABLE 8

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Immigration	0	3	0	0	3	0.1	34
Homicide	103	148	17	26	294	5.0	10
Kidnapping	7	13	0	0	20	0.3	26
Sexual Assault	64	73	0	0	137	2.3	17
Robbery	194	395	8	14	611	10.5	5
Assault	200	332	5	27	564	9.7	6
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Arson	47	18	4	2	71	1.2	22
Extortion	2	1	1	2	6	0.1	31
Burglary	399	575	4	4	982	16.8	2
Larceny	1,105	1,254	46	81	2,486	42.6	1
Stolen Vehicle	155	145	1	2	303	5.2	9
Forgery and Counterfeiting	146	202	29	23	400	6.9	8
Fraudulent Activities	192	140	94	54	480	8.2	7
Embezzlement	1	0	1	0	2	0.0*	36
Stolen Property	109	141	3	5	258	4.4	11
Damage to Property	71	48	1	7	127	2.2	19
Dangerous Drugs	516	348	47	21	932	16.0	3
Sex Offenses	52	28	0	5	85	1.4	21
Obscene Materials	2	3	1	1	7	0.1	28
Family Offenses	93	129	3	3	228	3.9	13
Gambling	0	7	0	1	8	0.1	27
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	0	3	3	0.1	34
Liquor	23	15	3	3	44	0.8	25
Drunkenness	136	88	13	4	241	4.1	12

TABLE 8 — Continued

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Obstructing the Police	85	122	2	15	224	3.8	14
Flight/Escape	80	54	3	0	137	2.3	17
Obstructing Justice	20	32	1	9	62	1.1	23
Bribery	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	38
Weapon Offenses	84	102	0	5	191	3.3	15
Public Peace	45	61	8	13	127	2.2	19
Traffic Offenses	429	331	12	4	776	13.3	4
Health/Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Invasion of Privacy	20	27	1	2	50	0.8	24
Smuggling	3	3	0	1	7	0.1	28
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	38
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Vagrancy	4	0	0	0	4	0.1	33
Crimes Against Persons	1	1	0	0	2	0.0*	36
Property Crimes	3	4	0	0	7	0.1	28
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	4	0	1	5	0.1	32
Public Order Crimes	75	54	6	6	141	2.4	16
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	4,468	4,901	314	344	10,027	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	2,495	2,949	181	205	5,830	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section G of the Appendix, page 134.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 10

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982

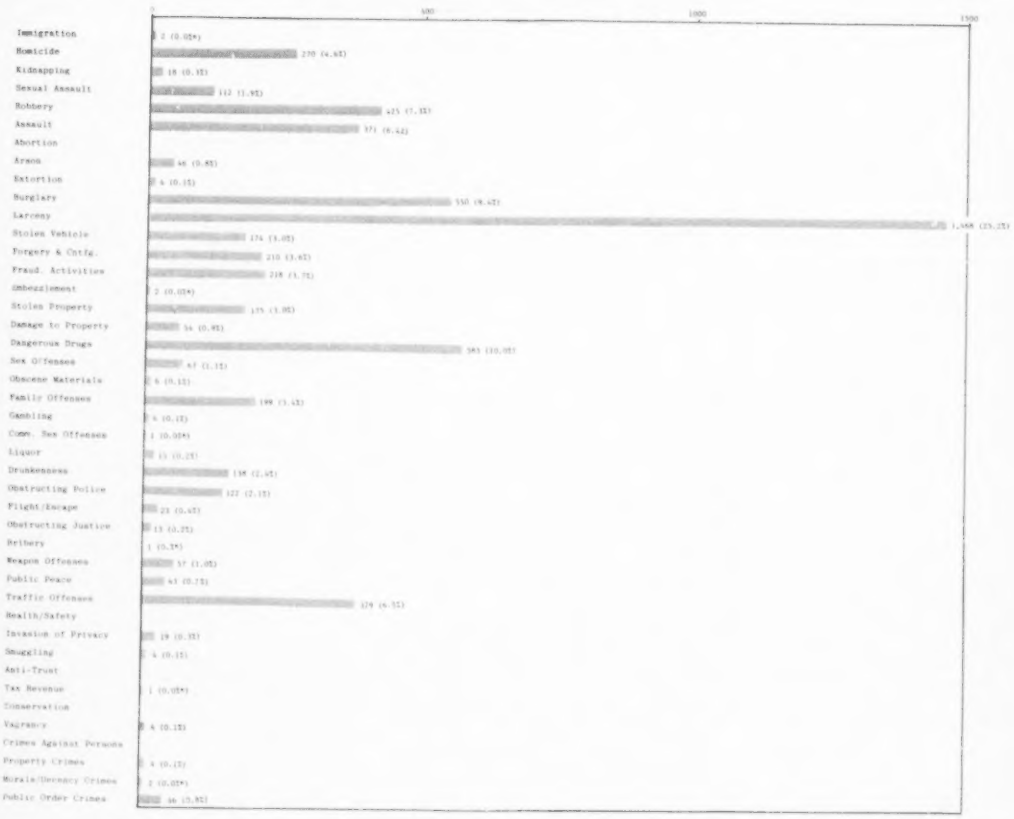

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FIGURE 11

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982

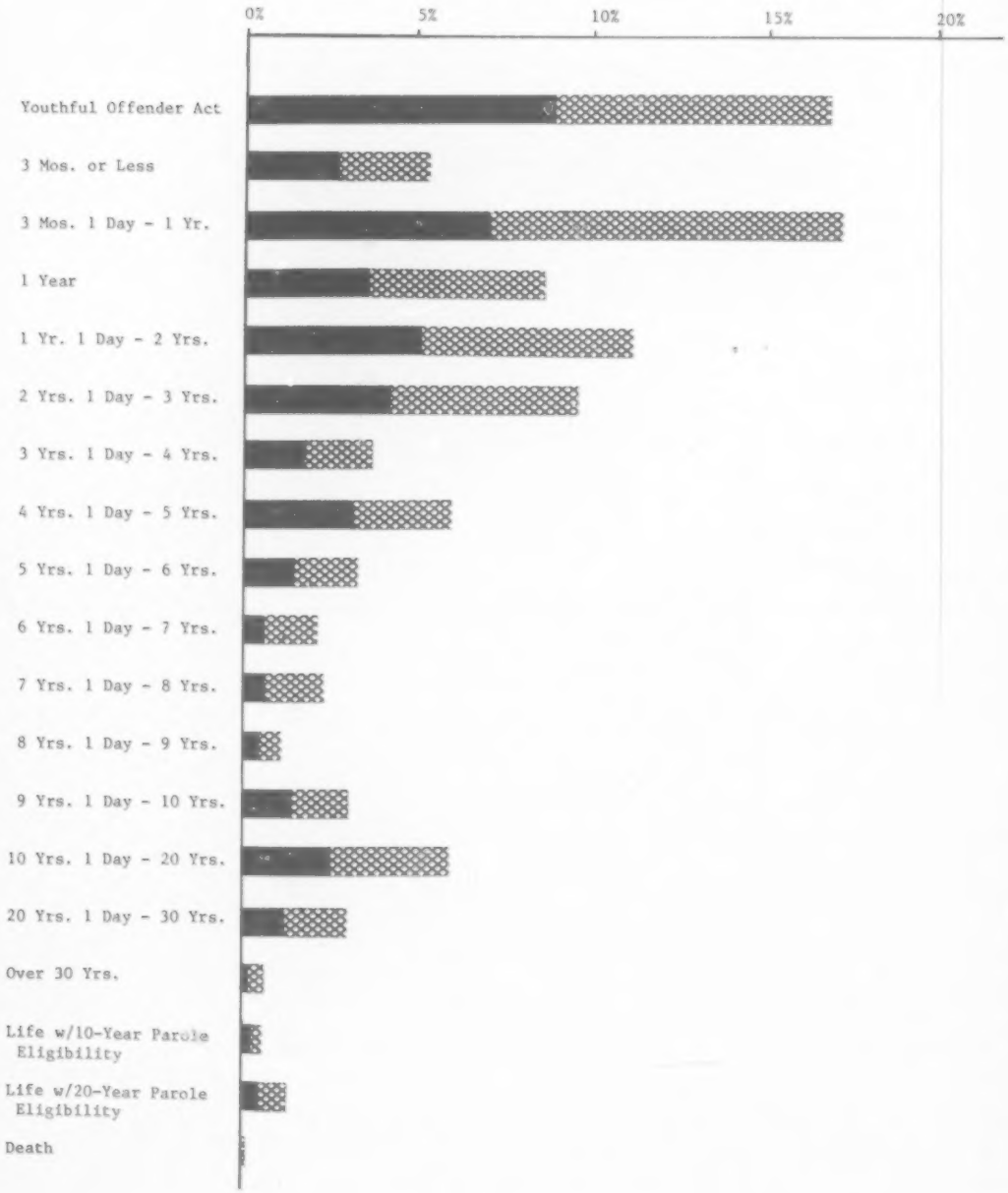
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
Youthful Offender Act
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Yr.
1 Year
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Yrs.
Life w/10-Year Parole Eligibility
Life w/20-Year Parole Eligibility
Death

FIGURE 12

AGE GROUPS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982

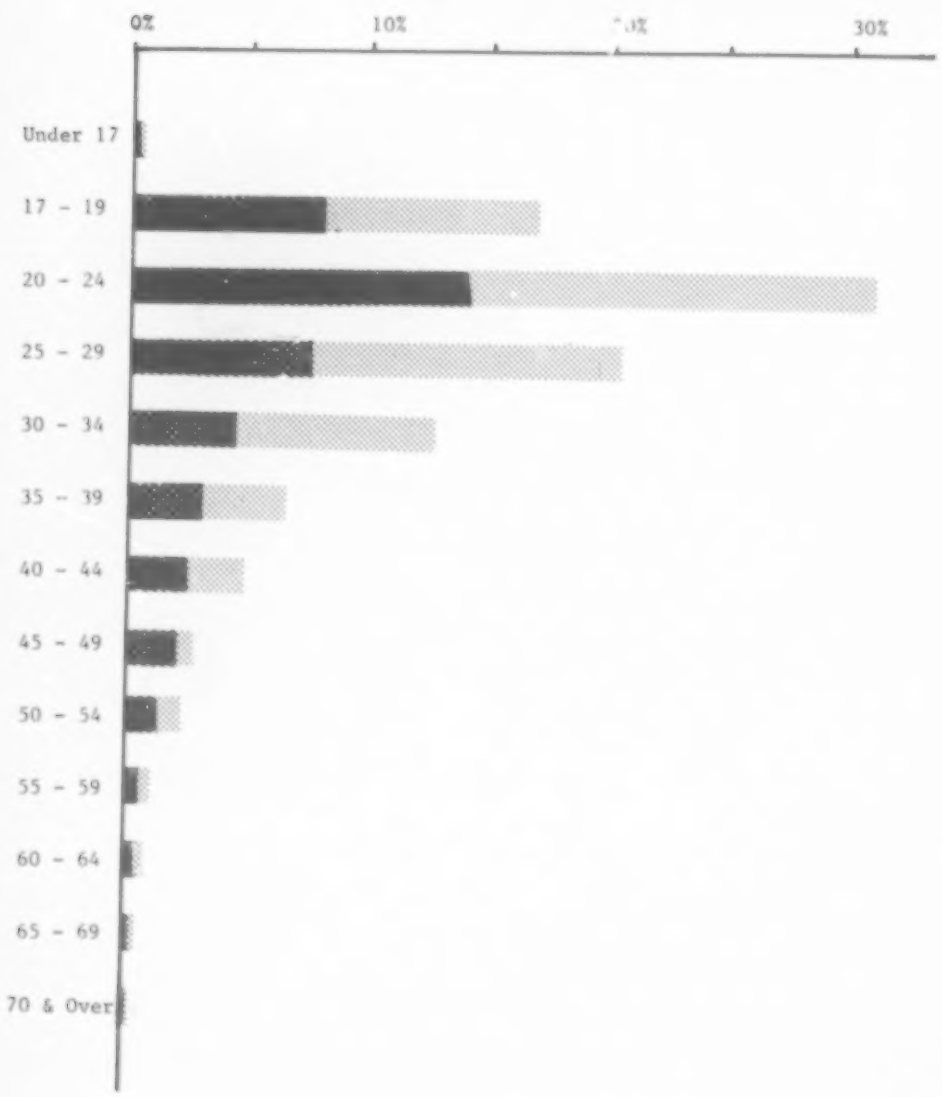

TABLE 9

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982
(JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Immigration	0	2	0	0	2	0.0*	33
Homicide[3]	92	137	15	26	270	4.6	7
Kidnapping	5	13	0	0	18	0.3	24
Sexual Assault	56	56	0	0	112	1.9	15
Robbery[4]	126	284	7	8	425	7.3	4
Assault	120	229	3	19	371	6.4	6
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Arson	25	15	4	2	46	0.8	19
Extortion	0	1	1	2	4	0.1	28
Burglary	212	333	3	2	550	9.4	3
Larceny	641	749	28	50	1,468	25.2	1
Stolen Vehicle	89	83	1	1	174	3.0	12
Forgery and Counterfeiting	68	111	15	16	210	3.6	9
Fraudulent Activities	90	60	44	24	218	3.7	8
Embezzlement	1	0	1	0	2	0.0*	33
Stolen Property	72	98	2	3	175	3.0	11
Damage to Property	30	21	0	3	54	0.9	18
Dangerous Drugs	316	217	34	16	583	10.0	2
Sex Offenses	41	23	0	3	67	1.1	16
Obscene Materials	2	2	1	1	6	o.1	27
Family Offenses	74	119	3	3	199	3.4	10
Gambling	0	4	0	0	4	0.1	28
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	0	1	1	0.0*	36
Liquor	8	6	0	1	15	0.2	25
Drunkenness	84	48	5	1	138	2.4	13
Obstructing the Police	45	67	1	9	122	2.1	14
Flight/Escape	12	9	2	0	23	0.4	22

TABLE 9 (Continued)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Obstructing Justice	7	5	0	1	13	0.2	26
Bribery	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	36
Weapon Offenses	22	34	0	1	57	1.0	17
Public Peace	14	18	6	5	43	0.7	21
Traffic Offenses	204	168	4	3	379	6.5	5
Health/Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Invasion of Privacy	7	12	0	0	19	0.3	23
Smuggling	1	2	0	1	4	0.1	28
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	36
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Vagrancy	4	0	0	0	4	0.1	28
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Property Crimes	1	3	0	0	4	0.1	28
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	1	0	1	2	0.0*	33
Public Order Crimes	24	19	1	2	46	0.8	19
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES	2,495	2,949	181	205	5,830	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	2,495	2,949	181	205	5,830	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section G of the Appendix, page 134.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] Of the total number of inmates sentenced for homicide, 46 (17.0%) were under the mandatory 20-year parole eligibility act. Details of this act are given in Section H of the Appendix, page 136.

[4] Of those inmates who were convicted of robbery, 161 (37.9%) were sentenced under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975, a description of which is contained in Section H of the Appendix, page 136.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 10

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Sentence Length	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-white			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
YOA	482	19.3	460	15.6	24	13.2	11	5.4	977	16.8
3 Months or Less	134	5.4	137	4.6	14	7.7	24	11.7	309	5.3
3 Months 1 Day — 1 Year	398	16.0	497	16.8	58	32.0	50	24.4	1,003	17.2
1 Year	194	7.8	257	8.7	12	6.6	19	9.3	482	8.3
1 Year 1 Day — 2 Years	277	11.1	306	10.4	32	17.7	28	13.6	643	11.0
2 Years 1 Day — 3 Years	225	9.0	269	9.1	20	11.0	22	10.7	536	9.2
3 Years 1 Day — 4 Years	101	4.0	112	3.8	6	3.3	5	2.4	224	3.8
4 Years 1 Day — 5 Years	174	7.0	191	6.5	1	0.6	13	6.3	379	6.5
5 Years 1 Day — 6 Years	80	3.2	103	3.5	0	0.0	6	2.9	189	3.2
6 Years 1 Day — 7 Years	36	1.4	57	1.9	0	0.0	5	2.4	98	1.7
7 Years 1 Day — 8 Years	33	1.3	73	2.5	3	1.6	3	1.4	112	1.9
8 Years 1 Day — 9 Years	30	1.2	36	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.5	67	1.1
9 Years 1 Day — 10 Years	81	3.2	90	3.0	2	1.1	3	1.5	176	3.0
10 Years 1 Day — 20 Years	132	5.3	182	6.2	4	2.2	12	5.8	330	5.7
20 Years 1 Day — 30 Years	65	2.6	107	3.6	1	0.6	1	0.5	174	3.0
Over 30 Years	11	0.4	25	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	0.6
Life w/10-Yr. Parole Elig.	15	0.6	20	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	0.6
Life w/20-Yr. Parole Elig.	25	1.0	22	0.7	4	2.2	2	1.0	53	0.9
Death	2	0.1	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1
TOTAL	2,495	99.9	2,949	99.8	181	99.8	205	99.8	5,830	99.9
Average Sentence Length[2]	4 yrs. 8 mos.		5 yrs. 2 mos.		2 yrs. 1 mo.		3 yrs. 1 mo.		4 yrs. 9 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up 100% due to rounding.

[2] This average does not include life, death and YOA sentences.

TABLE 11

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982
(JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Age	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
Under 17	4	0.2	7	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.2
17-18	473	19.0	485	16.4	17	9.4	30	14.6	1,005	17.2
20-24	773	31.0	888	30.1	51	28.2	70	34.1	1,782	30.6
25-29	433	17.4	713	24.2	32	17.7	41	20.0	1,219	20.9
30-34	255	10.2	418	14.2	27	14.9	24	11.7	724	12.4
35-39	193	7.7	184	6.2	20	11.0	21	10.2	418	7.2
40-44	117	4.7	106	3.6	17	9.4	8	3.9	248	4.2
45-49	99	4.0	58	2.0	7	3.9	4	2.0	168	2.9
50-54	66	2.6	41	1.4	3	1.6	3	1.5	113	1.9
55-59	46	1.8	28	0.9	3	1.6	2	1.0	79	1.4
60-64	21	0.8	14	0.5	3	1.6	0	0.0	38	0.6
65-69	8	0.3	4	0.1	1	0.6	1	0.5	14	0.2
70 & Over ...	7	0.3	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	11	0.2
TOTAL	2,495	100.0	2,949	99.9	181	99.9	205	100.0	5,830	99.9
Special Age Groupings										
17	102		115		4		5		226	
18 and Over .	2,389		2,827		177		200		5,593	
21 and Over .	1,817		2,256		151		162		4,386	
24 and Under	1,250		1,380		68		100		2,798	
62 and Over .	23		13		1		2		39	
65 and Over .	15		7		1		2		25	
Average Age .	28		27		30		28		28	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 14

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982

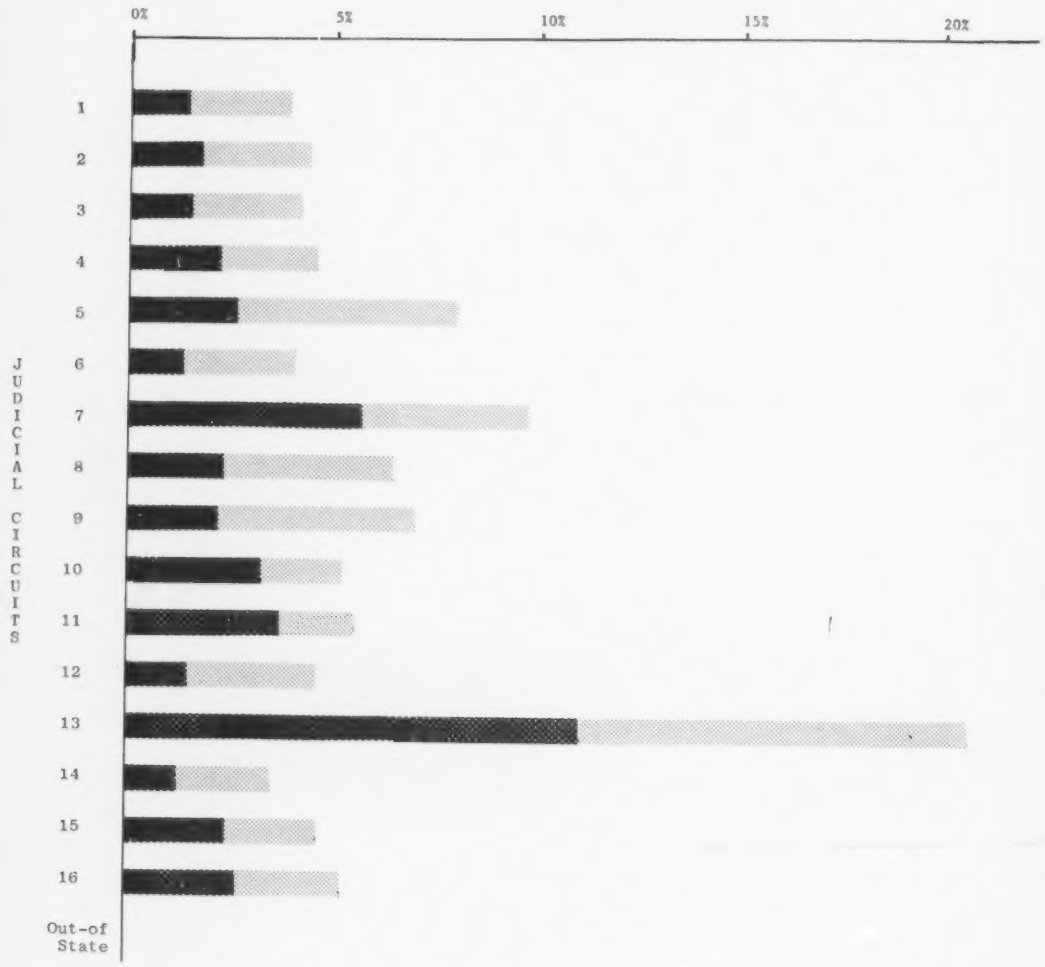

FIGURE 15

RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

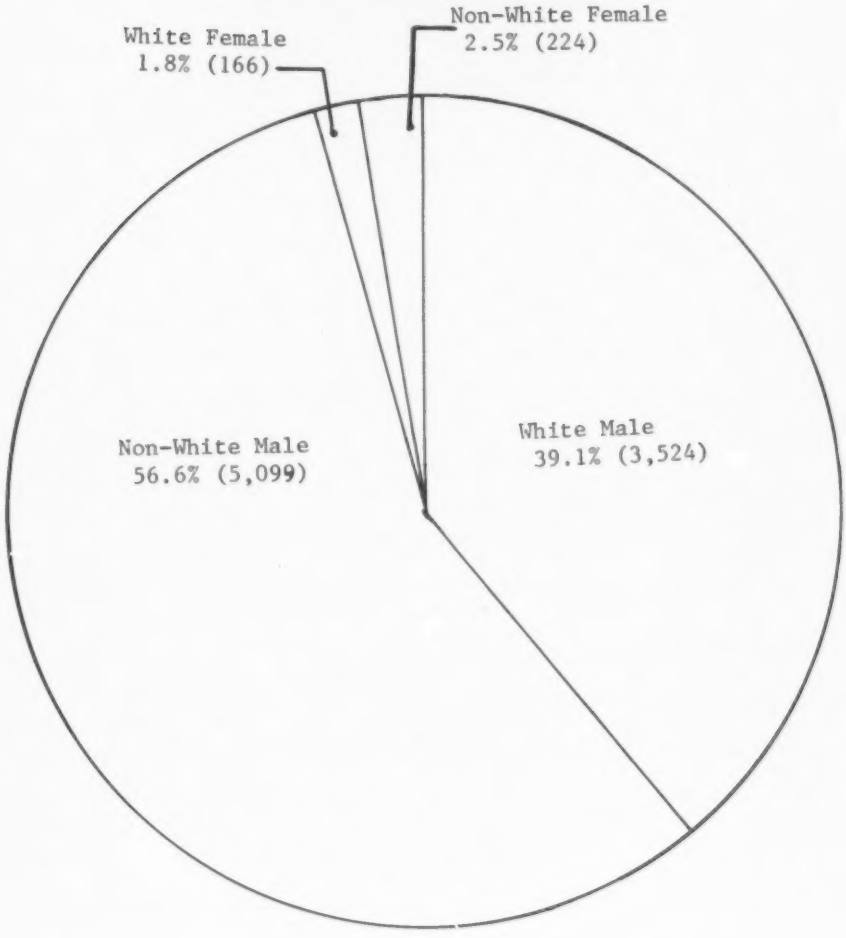

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Planning Districts[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]
I. Appalachian	1,095	43.9	834	28.3	77	42.5	69	33.6	2,075	35.6
II. Upper Savannah	121	4.8	232	7.9	13	7.2	19	9.3	385	6.6
III. Catawba	234	9.4	293	9.9	18	9.9	18	8.8	563	9.7
IV. Central Midlands	227	9.1	399	13.5	19	10.5	36	17.6	681	11.7
V. Lower Savannah	165	6.6	257	8.7	14	7.7	15	7.3	451	7.7
VI. Santee-Wateree	86	3.4	141	4.8	5	2.8	11	5.4	243	4.2
VII. Pee Dee	212	8.5	308	10.4	15	8.3	16	7.8	551	9.4
VIII. Waccamaw	138	5.5	162	5.5	10	5.5	9	4.4	319	5.5
IX. Tri-County	161	6.5	232	7.9	7	3.9	6	2.9	406	7.0
X. Low Country	56	2.2	91	3.1	3	1.6	6	2.9	156	2.7
Out-of-State	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	2,495	99.9	2,949	100.0	181	99.9	205	100.0	5,830	100.1

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Section E of the Appendix, page 132.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 13

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982

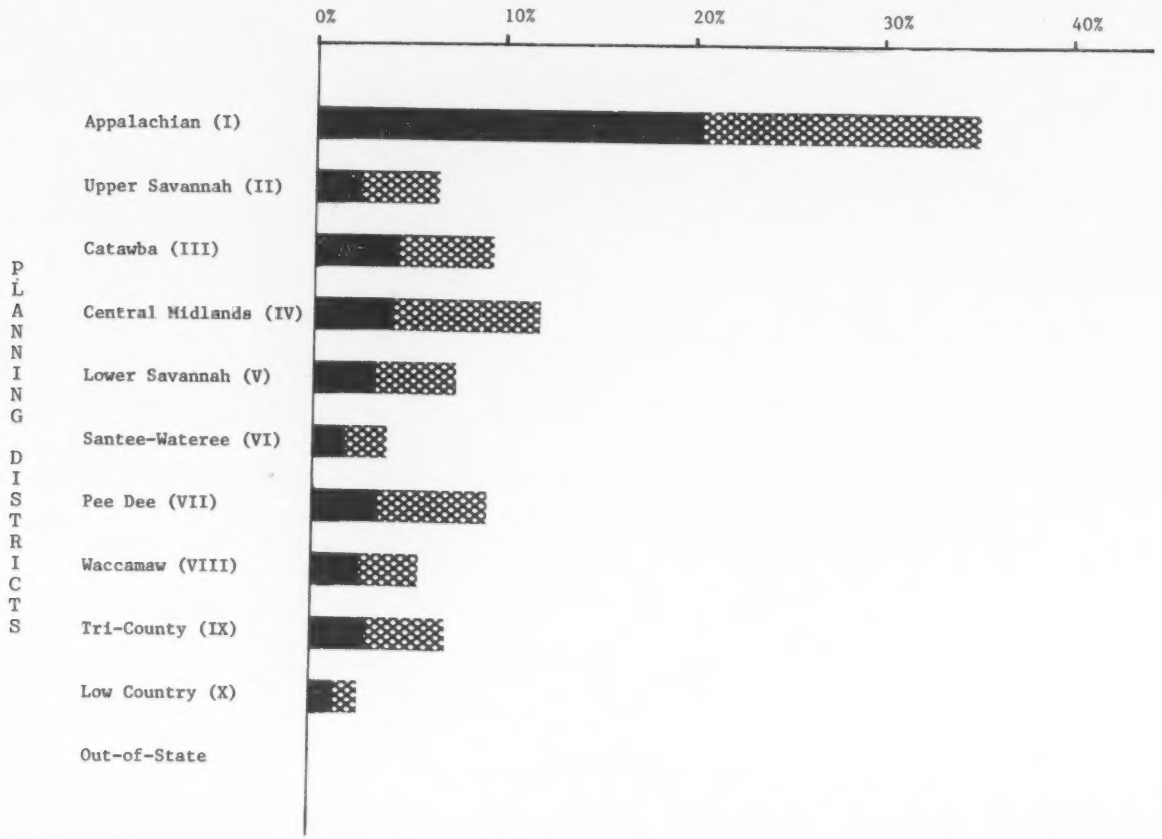

TABLE 13

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Judicial Circuits[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
1	60	2.4	117	4.0	5	2.8	6	2.9	188	3.2
2	117	4.7	125	4.2	10	5.5	7	3.4	259	4.4
3	72	2.9	161	5.4	5	2.8	8	3.9	246	4.2
4	115	4.6	152	5.2	6	3.3	3	1.5	276	4.7
5	139	5.6	292	9.9	12	6.6	25	12.2	468	8.0
6	89	3.6	131	4.4	8	4.4	10	4.9	238	4.1
7	315	12.6	241	8.2	13	7.2	9	4.4	578	9.9
8	136	5.4	213	7.2	15	8.3	23	11.2	387	6.6
9	139	5.6	211	7.2	6	3.3	6	2.9	362	6.2
10	198	7.9	79	2.7	17	9.4	5	2.4	299	5.1
11	84	3.4	132	4.5	4	2.2	7	3.4	227	3.9
12	98	3.9	155	5.2	9	5.0	13	6.3	275	4.7
13	581	23.3	515	17.5	47	26.0	55	26.8	1,198	20.5
14	66	2.6	127	4.3	3	1.6	8	3.9	204	3.5
15	130	5.2	117	4.0	10	5.5	8	3.9	265	4.5
16	156	6.2	181	6.1	11	6.1	12	5.8	360	6.2
Out-of-State	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	2,495	99.9	2,949	100.0	181	100.0	205	99.8	5,830	99.7

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Section F of the Appendix, page 133.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 10% due to rounding.

TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Rank[2]
APPALACHIAN REGION	1,579	44.6	1,502	29 3	91	54.7	87	38.6	3,259	36.2	—
Abbeville	23	0.6	36	0.7	0	0.0	3	1.3	62	0.7	38
Anderson	200	5.7	102	2.0	10	6.0	7	3.1	319	3.5	7
Cherokee	97	2.8	68	1.3	7	4.2	5	2.2	177	2.0	15
Edgefield	8	0.2	47	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	55	0.6	39
Greenville	530	15.0	557	10.9	32	19.3	33	14.7	1,152	12.8	1
Greenwood	46	1.3	134	2.6	5	3.0	6	2.7	191	2.1	14
Laurens	74	2.1	57	1.1	5	3.0	6	2.7	142	1.6	18
McCormick	5	0.1	12	0.2	1	0.6	1	0.4	19	0.2	46
Oconee	96	2.7	24	0.5	4	2.4	2	0.9	126	1.4	22
Pickens	153	4.3	59	1.2	11	6.6	3	1.3	226	2.5	12
Saluda	5	0.1	27	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	33	0.4	43
Spartanburg	342	9.7	379	7.4	16	9.6	20	8.9	757	8.4	2
MIDLANDS REGION	1,038	29.5	1,928	37.6	45	27.0	89	39.6	3,100	34.1	—
Aiken	114	3.2	114	2.2	9	5.4	4	1.8	241	2.7	9
Allendale	10	0.3	54	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	65	0.7	36
Bamberg	20	0.6	43	0.8	1	0.6	1	0.4	65	0.7	36
Barnwell	10	0.3	39	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	0.5	40
Calhoun	6	0.2	19	0.4	1	0.6	2	0.9	28	0.3	45
Chester	41	1.2	81	1.6	1	0.6	4	1.8	127	1.4	20
Clarendon	17	0.5	55	1.1	1	0.6	3	1.3	76	0.8	34
Fairfield	18	0.5	44	0.9	1	0.6	4	1.8	67	0.7	35
Kershaw	27	0.8	62	1.2	0	0.0	3	1.3	92	1.0	31
Lancaster	73	2.1	76	1.5	3	1.8	0	0.0	152	1.7	16
Lee	8	0.2	32	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	0.4	42
Lexington	104	3.0	105	2.0	2	1.2	4	1.8	215	2.4	13
Newberry	40	1.1	74	1.4	3	1.8	4	1.8	121	1.3	23
Orangeburg	57	1.6	160	3.1	4	2.4	7	3.1	228	2.5	11

TABLE 14 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Rank[2]
Richland	177	5.0	537	10.5	6	3.6	28	12.5	748	8.3	3
Sumter	82	2.3	144	2.8	5	3.0	6	2.7	237	2.6	10
Union	47	1.3	55	1.1	3	1.8	3	1.3	108	1.2	27
York	187	5.3	234	4.6	5	3.0	15	6.7	441	4.9	5
COASTAL REGION	907	25.4	1,668	32.6	30	18.0	48	21.1	2,653	29.3	—
Beaufort	42	1.2	71	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	113	1.2	26
Berkeley	60	1.7	45	0.9	2	1.2	1	0.4	108	1.2	27
Charleston	178	5.0	489	9.6	8	4.8	14	6.2	689	7.6	4
Chesterfield	30	0.8	67	1.3	1	0.6	3	1.3	101	1.1	29
Colleton	33	0.9	63	1.2	3	1.8	1	0.4	100	1.1	30
Darlington	44	1.2	98	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	142	1.6	18
Dillon	33	0.9	44	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	77	0.8	33
Dorchester	50	1.4	64	1.2	1	0.6	1	0.4	116	1.3	25
Florence	106	3.0	164	3.2	4	2.4	12	5.4	286	3.2	8
Georgetown	28	0.8	95	1.9	1	0.6	3	1.3	127	1.4	20
Hampton	10	0.3	22	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	33	0.4	43
Horry	185	5.2	164	3.2	7	4.2	6	2.7	362	4.0	6
Jasper	18	0.5	26	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	45	0.5	41
Marion	39	1.1	107	2.1	2	1.2	4	1.8	152	1.7	16
Marlboro	42	1.2	77	1.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	120	1.3	24
Williamsburg	9	0.2	72	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	82	0.9	32
OUT-OF-STATE	0	0.0	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*	—
TOTAL	3,524	99.5	5,099	99.5	166	99.7	224	99.3	9,013	99.6	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 17
OFFENSES OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

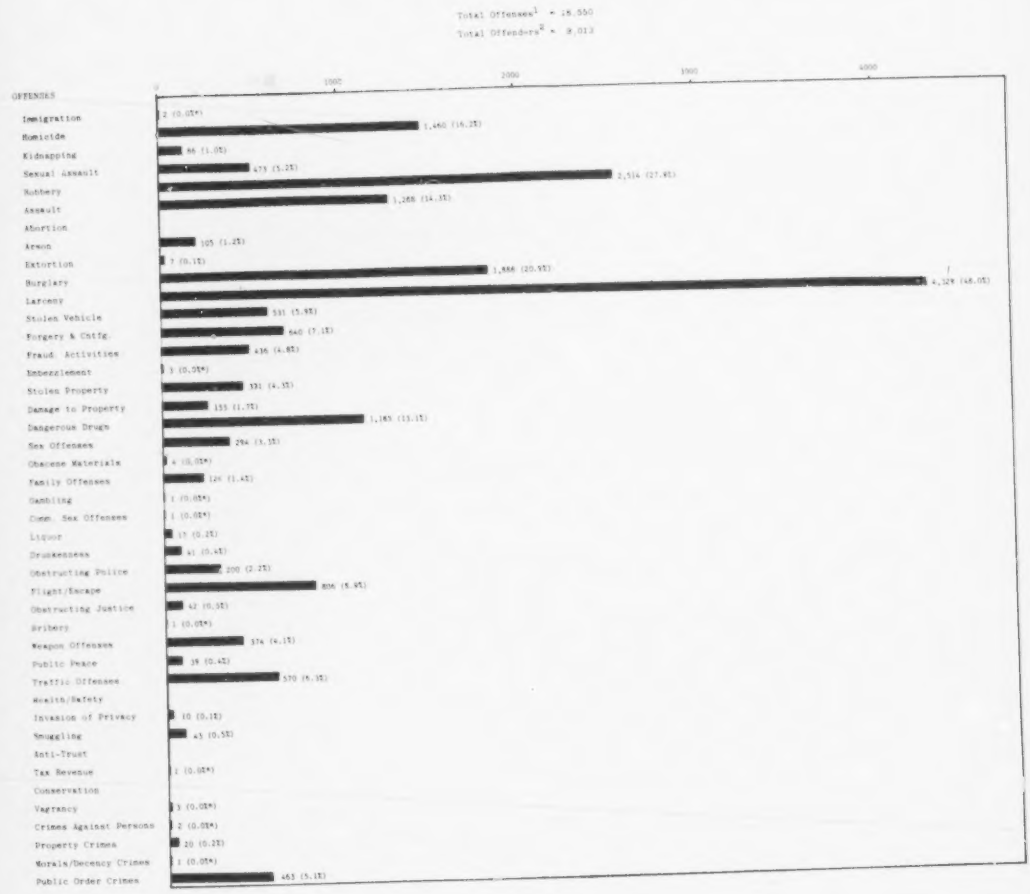

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FIGURE 16
COMMITTING COUNTIES AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

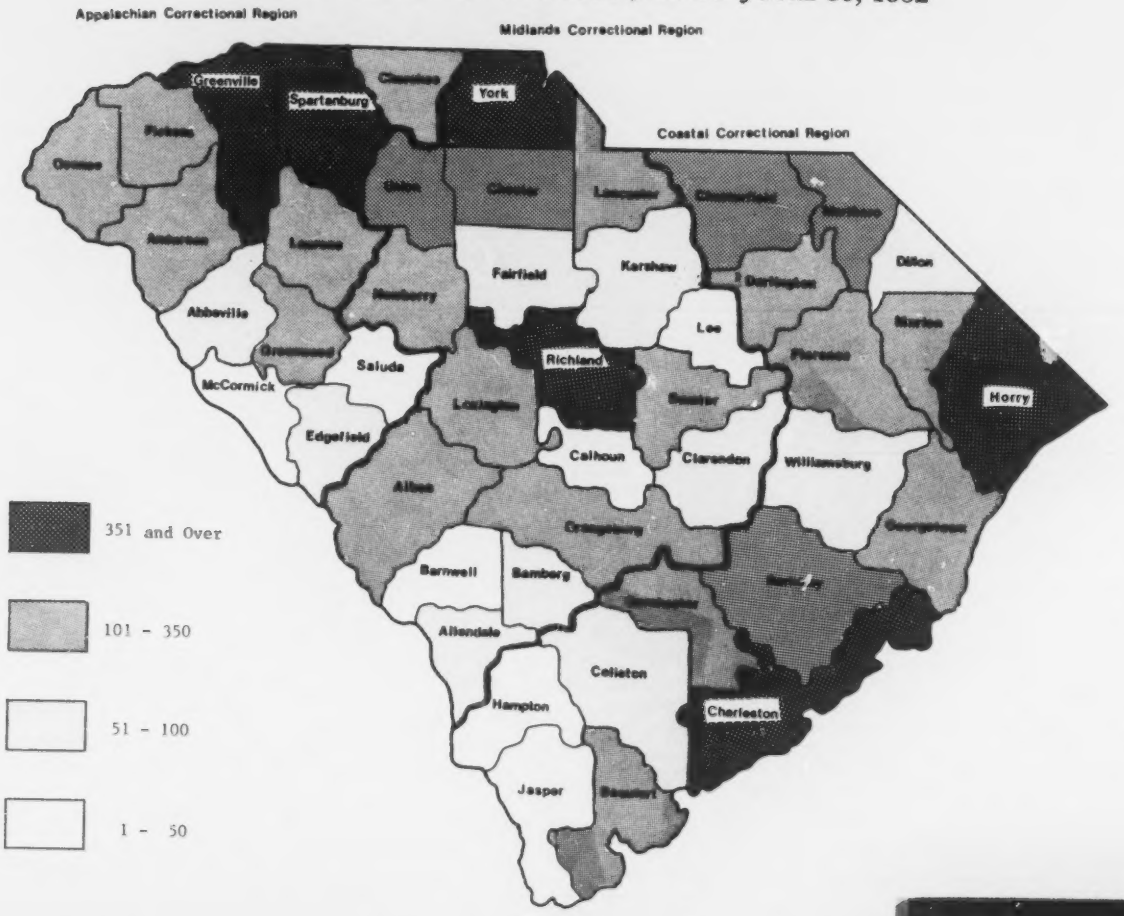

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TABLE 15

TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Immigration	0	2	0	0	2	0.0*	33
Homicide	502	843	47	68	1,460	16.2	4
Kidnapping	37	47	1	1	86	1.0	21
Sexual Assault	167	305	1	0	473	5.2	11
Robbery	724	1,721	25	44	2,514	27.9	2
Assault	456	791	10	31	1,288	14.3	5
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Arson	65	32	5	3	105	1.2	20
Extortion	2	4	0	1	7	0.1	29
Burglary	800	1,072	10	6	1,888	20.9	3
Larceny	2,026	2,170	32	101	4,329	48.0	1
Stolen Vehicle	267	261	2	1	531	5.9	10
Forgery and Counterfeiting	253	324	24	39	640	7.1	8
Fraudulent Activities	181	142	70	43	436	4.8	13
Embezzlement	1	1	0	1	3	0.0*	31
Stolen Property	150	231	3	7	391	4.3	14
Damage to Property	95	57	0	3	155	1.7	18
Dangerous Drugs	619	506	40	20	1,185	13.1	6
Sex Offenses	132	159	1	2	294	3.3	16
Obscene Materials	1	2	0	1	4	0.0*	30
Family Offenses	54	64	4	2	124	1.4	19
Gambling	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	0	1	1	0.0*	35
Liquor	8	8	1	0	17	0.2	27
Drunkenness	22	18	0	1	41	0.4	24
Obstructing the Police	76	117	1	6	200	2.2	17
Flight/Escape	497	293	9	7	806	8.9	7
Obstructing Justice	22	17	1	2	42	0.5	23
Bribery	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	35

TABLE 15 (Continued)

TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Weapon Offense	152	210	5	7	374	4.1	15
Public Peace	16	19	0	4	39	0.4	25
Traffic Offenses	350	213	5	2	570	6.3	9
Health/Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Invasion of Privacy	5	5	0	0	10	0.1	28
Smuggling	26	17	0	0	43	0.5	22
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Vagrancy	2	1	0	0	3	0.0*	31
Crimes Against Persons	1	1	0	0	2	0.0*	33
Property Crimes	12	8	0	0	20	0.2	26
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Public Order Crimes	270	179	5	9	463	5.1	12
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	7,993	9,842	302	413	18,550	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	3,524	5,099	166	224	9,013	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section G of the Appendix, page 134.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 16

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Immigration	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	30
Homicide[3]	452	773	46	68	1,339	14.8	3
Kidnapping	28	43	1	1	73	0.8	17
Sexual Assault	126	236	0	0	362	4.0	7
Robbery[4]	463	1,103	17	27	1,610	17.9	2
Assault	199	382	6	20	607	6.7	5
Arson	33	19	4	3	59	0.6	18
Extortion	0	2	0	1	3	0.0*	26
Burglary	342	469	3	1	815	9.0	4
Larceny	882	1,023	17	43	1,965	21.8	1
Stolen Vehicle	98	101	1	0	200	2.2	10
Forgery and Counterfeiting	72	128	14	17	231	2.6	8
Fraudulent Activities	64	43	29	13	149	1.6	13
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Stolen Property	73	117	2	3	195	2.2	11
Damage to Property	29	15	0	1	45	0.5	20
Dangerous Drugs	279	242	20	13	554	6.1	6
Sex Offenses	98	120	0	2	220	2.4	8
Obscene Materials	0	1	0	1	2	0.0*	28
Family Offenses	28	49	3	2	82	0.9	15
Gambling	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	30
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	0	1	1	0.0*	30
Liquor	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Drunkenness	10	12	0	0	22	0.2	21
Obstructing the Police	26	47	1	2	76	0.8	16
Flight/Escape	6	5	1	0	12	0.1	22

TABLE 16 (Continued)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Obstructing Justice	3	3	0	0	6	0.1	24
Bribery	1	0	0	0	1	0.0°	30
Weapon Offenses	21	29	0	0	50	0.6	19
Public Peace	4	5	0	2	11	0.1	23
Traffic Offenses	108	72	1	1	182	2.0	10
Health/Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Invasion of Privacy	2	2	0	0	4	0.0°	25
Smuggling	2	1	0	0	3	0.0°	26
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Vagrancy	2	0	0	0	2	0.0°	28
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Property Crimes	1	0	0	0	1	0.0°	30
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Public Order Crimes	72	55	0	2	129	1.4	14
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES	3,524	5,099	166	224	9,013	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	3,524	5,099	166	224	9,013	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section G of the Appendix, page 134.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] Of the total number of inmates sentenced for homicide, 225 (16.8%) were under the mandatory 20-year parole eligibility act. Details of this act are given in Section H of the Appendix, page 136.

[4] Of those inmates who were convicted of robbery, 1,067 (66.3%) were sentenced under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975, a description of which is contained in Section H of the Appendix, page 136.

° Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 18

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

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FIGURE 19

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

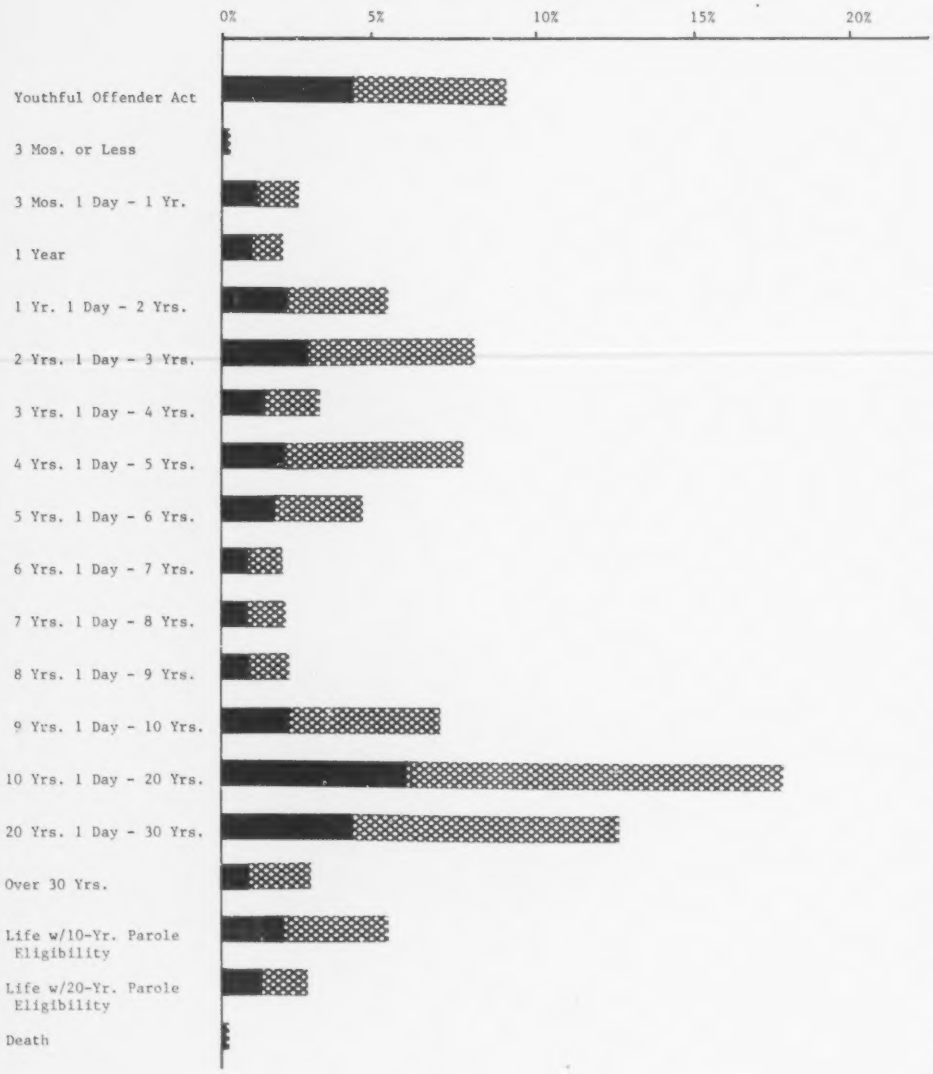

0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
Youthful Offender Act
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Yr.
1 Year
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Yrs.
Life w/10-Yr. Parole Eligibility
Life w/20-Yr. Parole Eligibility
Death

FIGURE 20

AGE GROUPS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

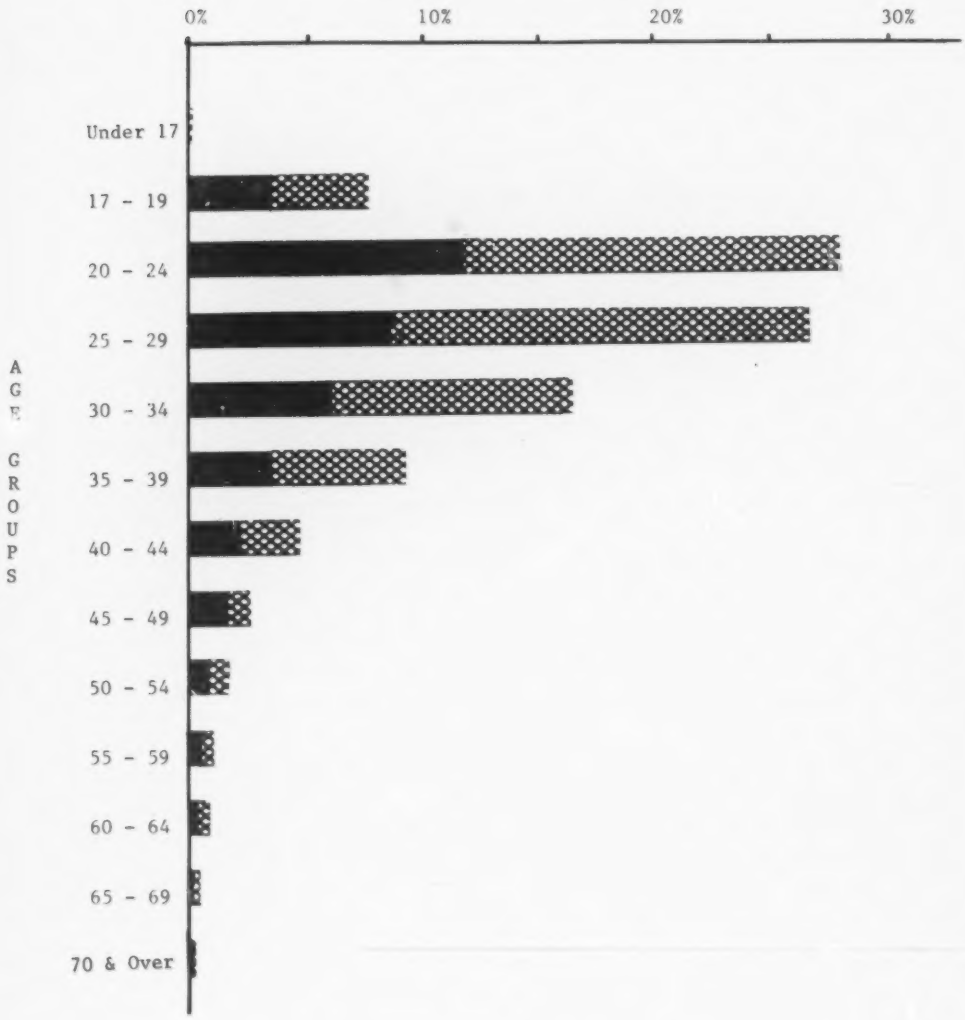


FIGURE 21

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

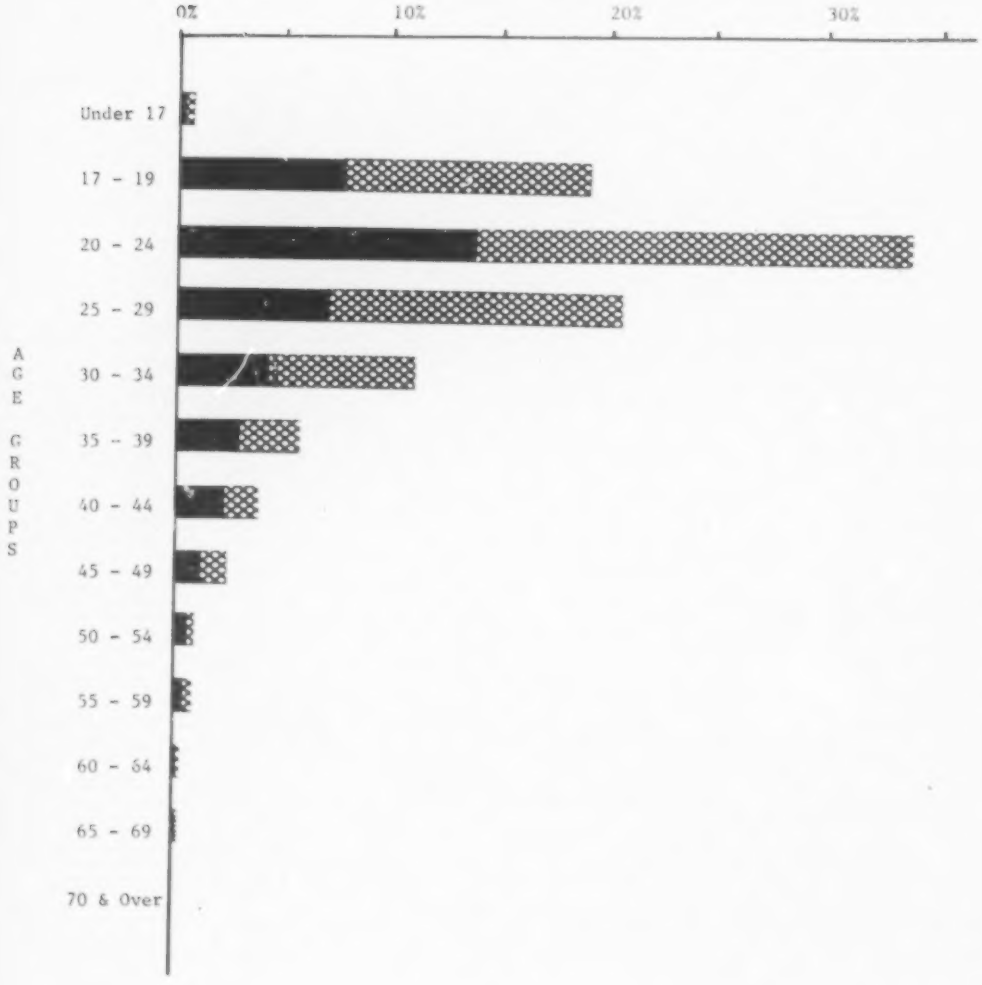


TABLE 17

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Sentence Length	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent
YOA	380	10.8	392	7.7	21	12.6	8	3.6	801	8.9
3 Months or Less	11	0.3	10	0.2	1	0.6	3	1.3	25	0.3
3 Months 1 Day — 1 Year	90	2.6	151	3.0	14	8.4	15	6.7	270	3.0
1 Year	92	2.6	116	2.3	5	3.0	6	2.7	219	2.4
1 Year 1 Day — 2 Years	216	6.1	252	4.9	17	10.2	20	8.9	505	5.6
2 Years 1 Day — 3 Years	278	7.9	365	7.2	20	12.0	29	12.9	692	7.7
3 Years 1 Day — 4 Years	153	4.3	183	3.6	6	3.6	7	3.1	349	3.9
4 Years 1 Day — 5 Years	288	8.2	347	6.8	9	5.4	20	8.9	664	7.4
5 Years 1 Day — 6 Years	170	4.8	247	4.8	4	2.4	14	6.2	435	4.8
6 Years 1 Day — 7 Years	83	2.4	124	2.4	2	1.2	11	4.9	220	2.4
7 Years 1 Day — 8 Years	75	2.1	142	2.8	3	1.8	5	2.2	225	2.5
8 Years 1 Day — 9 Years	96	2.7	136	2.7	4	2.4	1	0.4	237	2.6
9 Years 1 Day — 10 Years	235	6.7	333	6.5	7	4.2	14	6.2	589	6.5
10 Years 1 Day — 20 Years	595	16.9	926	18.2	25	15.1	39	17.4	1,585	17.6
20 Years 1 Day — 30 Years	381	10.8	750	14.7	10	6.0	14	6.2	1,155	12.8
Over 30 Years	95	2.7	205	4.0	1	0.6	1	0.4	302	3.4
Life w/10-Yr. Parole Elig.	168	4.8	287	5.6	5	3.0	9	4.0	469	5.2
Life w/20-Yr. Parole Elig.	105	3.0	123	2.4	12	7.2	8	3.6	248	2.8
Death	13	0.4	10	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	0.2
TOTAL	3,524	100.1	5,099	100.0	166	99.7	224	99.6	9,013	100.0
Average Sentence Length[2]	11 yrs. 1 mo.		12 yrs. 8 mos.		7 yrs. 11 mos.		8 yrs. 1 mo.		11 yrs. 11 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] This average does not include life, death and YOA sentences.

TABLE 18

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Age[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
Under 17 ...	4	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.4	9	0.1
17-19	338	9.6	365	7.2	14	8.4	10	4.5	727	8.1
20-24	1,029	29.2	1,437	28.2	40	24.1	63	28.1	2,569	28.5
25-29	851	24.1	1,466	28.8	26	15.7	70	31.2	2,413	26.8
30-34	465	13.2	925	18.1	30	18.1	33	14.7	1,453	16.1
35-39	353	10.0	427	8.4	26	15.7	20	8.9	826	9.2
40-44	191	5.4	200	3.9	12	7.2	14	6.2	417	4.6
45-49	131	3.7	100	2.0	9	5.4	8	3.6	248	2.8
50-54	81	2.3	69	1.4	4	2.4	2	0.9	156	1.7
55-59	42	1.2	53	1.0	3	1.8	2	0.9	100	1.1
60-64	21	0.6	30	0.6	1	0.6	0	0.0	52	0.6
65-69	9	0.2	15	0.3	1	0.6	1	0.4	26	0.3
70 & Over ..	9	0.2	8	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.2
TOTAL	3,524	99.8	5,099	100.2	166	100.0	224	99.8	9,013	100.1
Special Age Groupings										
17	37		43		2		0		82	
18 and Over .	3,483		5,052		164		223		8,922	
21 and Over .	2,998		4,481		146		200		7,825	
24 and Under	1,371		1,806		54		74		3,305	
62 and Over .	27		42		1		1		71	
65 and Over .	18		23		1		1		43	
Average Age	29 Years		29 Years		31 Years		29 Years		29 Years	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] This distribution reflects the age of inmates as of June 30, 1982.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 19

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Age At Time of Admission	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent
Under 17 ...	15	0.4	29	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.9	46	0.5
17-19	669	19.0	1,031	20.2	21	12.6	26	11.6	1,747	19.4
20-24	1,193	33.8	1,749	34.3	39	23.5	75	33.5	3,056	33.9
25-29	662	18.8	1,113	21.8	33	19.9	57	25.4	1,865	20.7
30-34	359	10.2	586	11.5	26	15.7	29	12.9	1,000	11.1
35-39	254	7.2	264	5.2	23	13.8	15	6.7	556	6.2
40-44	159	4.5	141	2.8	11	6.6	13	5.8	324	3.6
45-49	103	2.9	78	1.5	6	3.6	3	1.3	190	2.1
50-54	54	1.5	44	0.9	3	1.8	1	0.4	102	1.1
55-59	37	1.0	35	0.7	3	1.8	2	0.9	77	0.8
60-64	8	0.2	18	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.3
65-69	7	0.2	9	0.2	1	0.6	1	0.4	18	0.2
70 & Over ..	4	0.1	2	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
TOTAL	3,524	99.8	5,099	100.1	166	99.9	224	99.8	9,013	100.0
Special Age Groupings										
17	148		257		6		2		413	
18 and Over .	3,361		4,813		160		220		8,554	
21 and Over .	2,548		3,665		134		185		6,532	
24 and Under	1,877		2,809		60		103		4,849	
62 and Over .	15		19		1		1		36	
65 and Over .	11		11		1		1		24	
Average Age	27 Years		26 Years		30 Years		27 Years		26 Years	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 22

CUSTODY GRADES OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

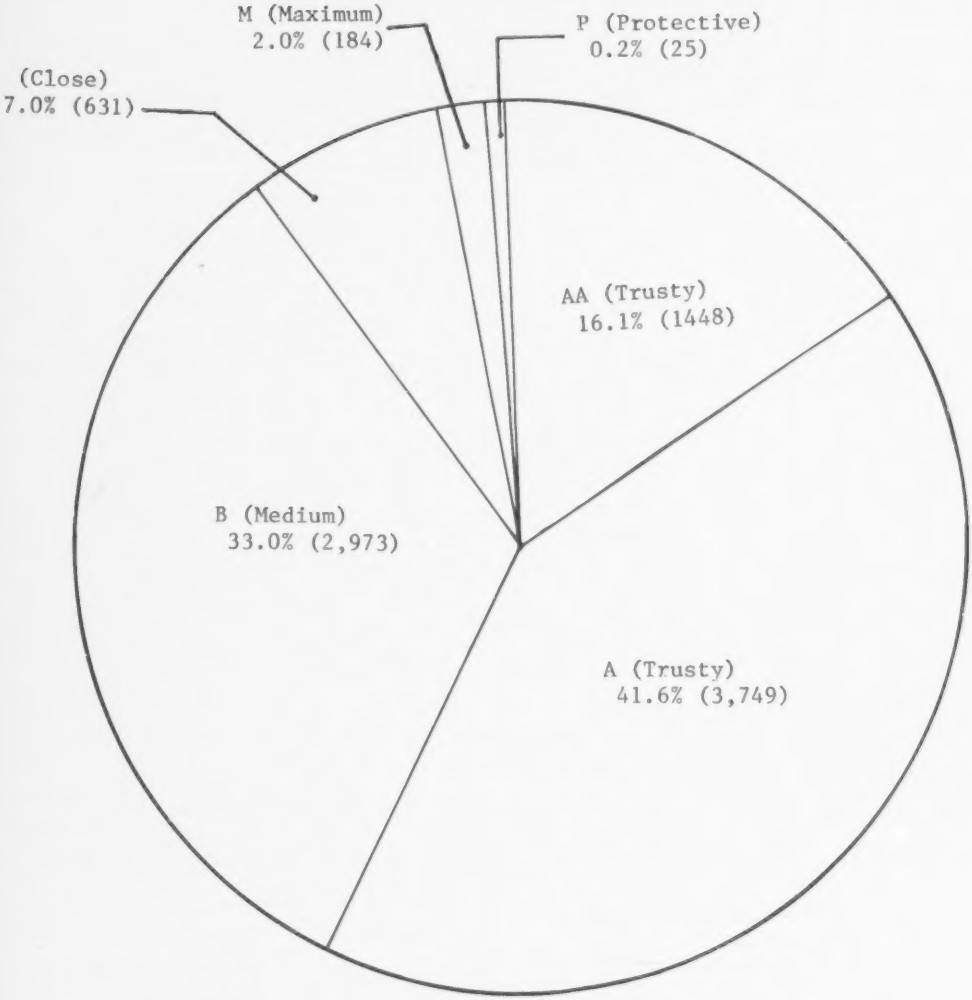


FIGURE 23
COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

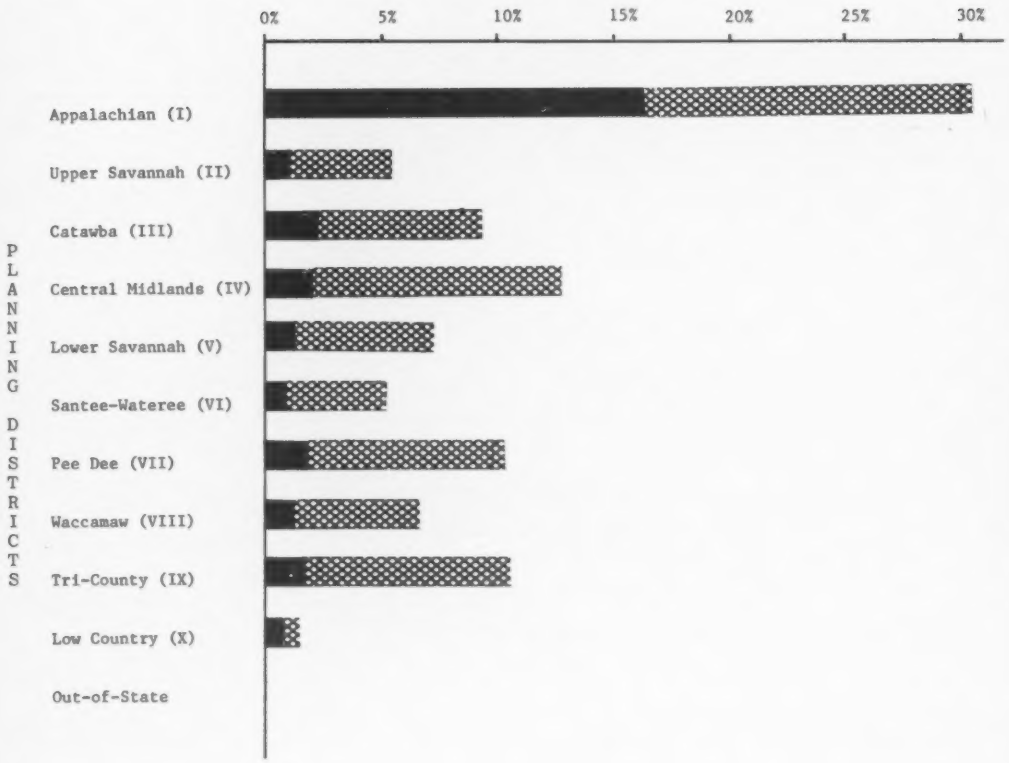


FIGURE 24

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

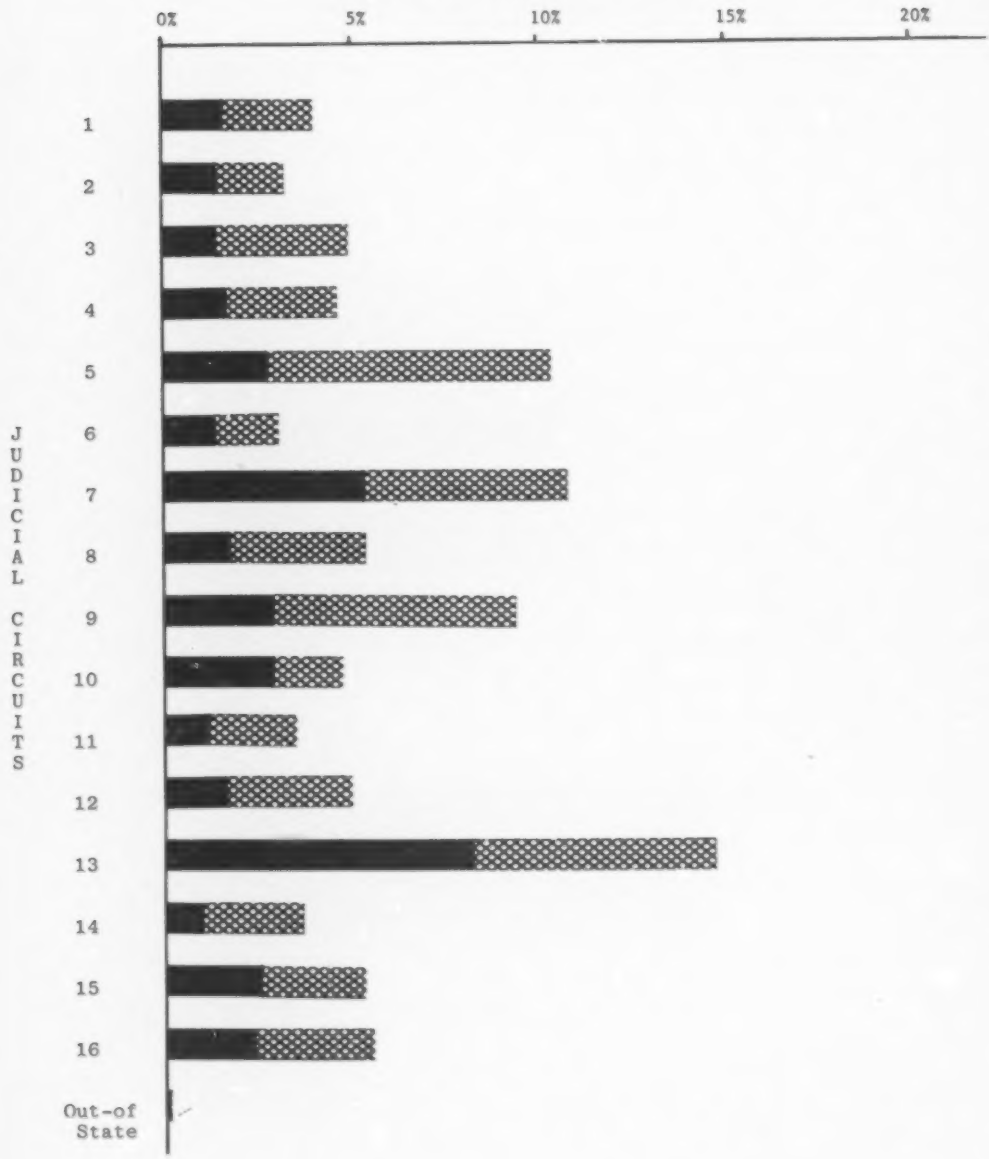


TABLE 20

CUSTODY GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING REGION, RACE, AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Custody Grade	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Appalachian Corectional Region										
AA Trusty	217	13.7	216	14.4	30	33.0	29	33.3	492	15.1
A Trusty	668	42.3	661	44.0	39	42.8	31	35.6	1,399	42.9
B Medium	503	31.8	521	34.7	16	17.6	23	26.4	1,063	32.6
C Close	152	9.6	89	5.9	6	6.6	4	4.6	251	7.7
M Maximum	30	1.9	14	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	1.4
Intake	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*
Protective	8	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.2
Semi-Trusty	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*
TOTAL	1,579	99.9	1,502	100.0	91	100.0	87	99.9	3,259	99.9
Midlands Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	164	15.8	326	16.9	13	28.9	14	15.7	517	16.7
A Trusty	411	39.6	811	42.1	11	24.4	34	38.2	1,267	40.9
B Medium	324	31.2	621	32.2	20	44.4	37	41.6	1,002	32.3
C Close	92	8.9	127	6.6	1	2.2	4	4.5	224	7.2
M Maximum	38	3.7	39	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	77	2.5
Intake	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Protective	8	0.8	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.4
Semi-Trusty	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*
TOTAL	1,038	100.1	1,928	100.0	45	99.9	89	100.00	3,100	100.0
Coastal Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	145	16.0	272	16.3	7	23.3	14	29.2	438	16.5
A Trusty	363	40.0	689	41.3	16	53.3	15	31.2	1,083	40.8
B Medium	304	33.5	584	35.0	6	20.0	14	29.2	908	34.2
C Close	68	7.5	82	4.9	1	3.3	5	10.4	156	5.9
M Maximum	26	2.9	37	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	63	2.4
Intake	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Protective	1	0.1	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.2
Semi-Trusty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	907	100.0	1,668	99.9	30	99.9	48	100.0	2,653	100.0

TABLE 20 (Continued)

CUSTODY GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING REGION, RACE, AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Custody Grade	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Out-of-State										
AA Trusty	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
A Trusty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
B Medium	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C Close	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
M Maximum	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Intake	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Protective	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Semi-Trusty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
SCDC Total										
AA Trusty	526	14.9	815	16.0	50	30.1	57	25.4	1,448	16.1
A Trusty	1,442	40.9	2,161	42.4	66	39.8	80	35.7	3,749	41.6
B Medium	1,131	32.1	1,726	33.8	42	25.3	74	33.0	2,973	33.0
C Close	312	8.8	298	5.8	8	4.8	13	5.8	631	7.0
M Maximum	94	2.7	90	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	184	2.0
Intake	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*
Protective	17	0.5	8	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	0.3
Semi-Trusty	1	0.0*	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0*
TOTAL	3,524	99.9	5,099	100.0	166	100.0	224	99.9	9,013	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 21

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Planning Districts[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
I. Appalachian	1,418	40.2	1,189	23.3	80	48.2	70	31.2	2,757	30.6
II. Upper Savannah	161	4.6	313	6.1	11	6.6	17	7.6	502	5.6
III. Catawba	348	9.9	446	8.7	12	7.2	22	9.8	828	9.2
IV. Central Midlands	339	9.6	760	14.9	12	7.2	40	17.8	1,151	12.8
V. Lower Savannah	217	6.2	429	8.4	15	9.0	15	6.7	676	7.5
VI. Santee-Wateree	134	3.8	293	5.7	6	3.6	12	5.4	445	4.9
VII. Pee Dee	294	8.3	557	10.9	8	4.8	19	8.5	878	9.7
VIII. Waccamaw	222	6.3	331	6.5	8	4.8	10	4.5	571	6.3
IX. Tri-County	288	8.2	598	11.7	11	6.6	16	7.1	913	10.1
X. Low Country	103	2.9	182	3.6	3	1.8	3	1.3	291	3.2
Out-of-State	0	0.0	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*
TOTAL	3,524	100.0	5,099	99.8	166	99.8	224	99.9	9,013	99.9

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Section E, page 132 of the Appendix.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 22

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Judicial Circuits[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]
1	113	3.2	243	4.8	6	3.6	10	4.5	372	4.1
2	144	4.1	196	3.8	10	6.0	5	2.2	355	3.9
3	116	3.3	303	5.9	6	3.6	10	4.5	435	4.8
4	149	4.2	286	5.6	2	1.2	3	1.3	440	4.9
5	204	5.8	599	11.7	6	3.6	31	13.8	840	9.3
6	132	3.7	201	3.9	5	3.0	8	3.6	346	3.8
7	439	12.4	447	8.8	23	13.8	25	11.2	934	10.4
8	183	5.2	301	5.9	13	7.8	19	8.5	516	5.7
9	238	6.8	534	10.5	10	6.0	15	6.7	797	8.8
10	296	8.4	126	2.5	14	8.4	9	4.0	445	4.9
11	122	3.5	191	3.7	3	1.8	6	2.7	322	3.6
12	145	4.1	271	5.3	6	3.6	16	7.1	438	4.8
13	683	19.4	616	12.1	43	25.9	36	16.1	1,378	15.3
14	113	3.2	236	4.6	3	1.8	4	1.8	356	3.9
15	213	6.0	259	5.1	8	4.8	9	4.0	489	5.4
16	234	6.6	289	5.7	8	4.8	18	8.0	549	6.1
Out-of-State	0	0.0	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*
TOTAL	3,524	99.9	5,099	99.9	166	99.7	224	100.0	9,013	99.7

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] The counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Section F, page 133 of the Appendix.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%

FIGURE 25

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

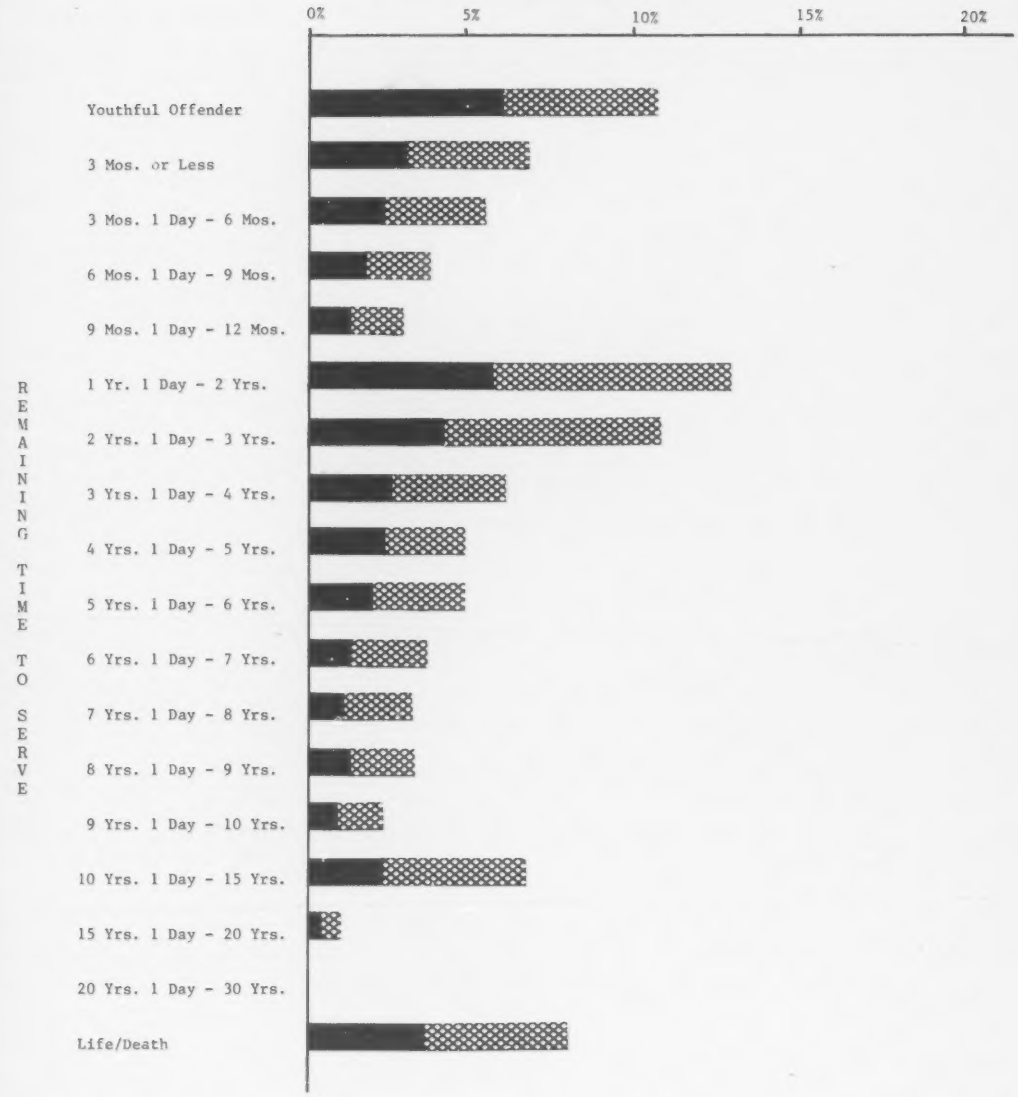

0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
REMAINING TIME TO SERVE
Youthful Offender
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 6 Mos.
6 Mos. 1 Day - 9 Mos.
9 Mos. 1 Day - 12 Mos.
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 15 Yrs.
15 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Life/Death

FIGURE 26

TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1982

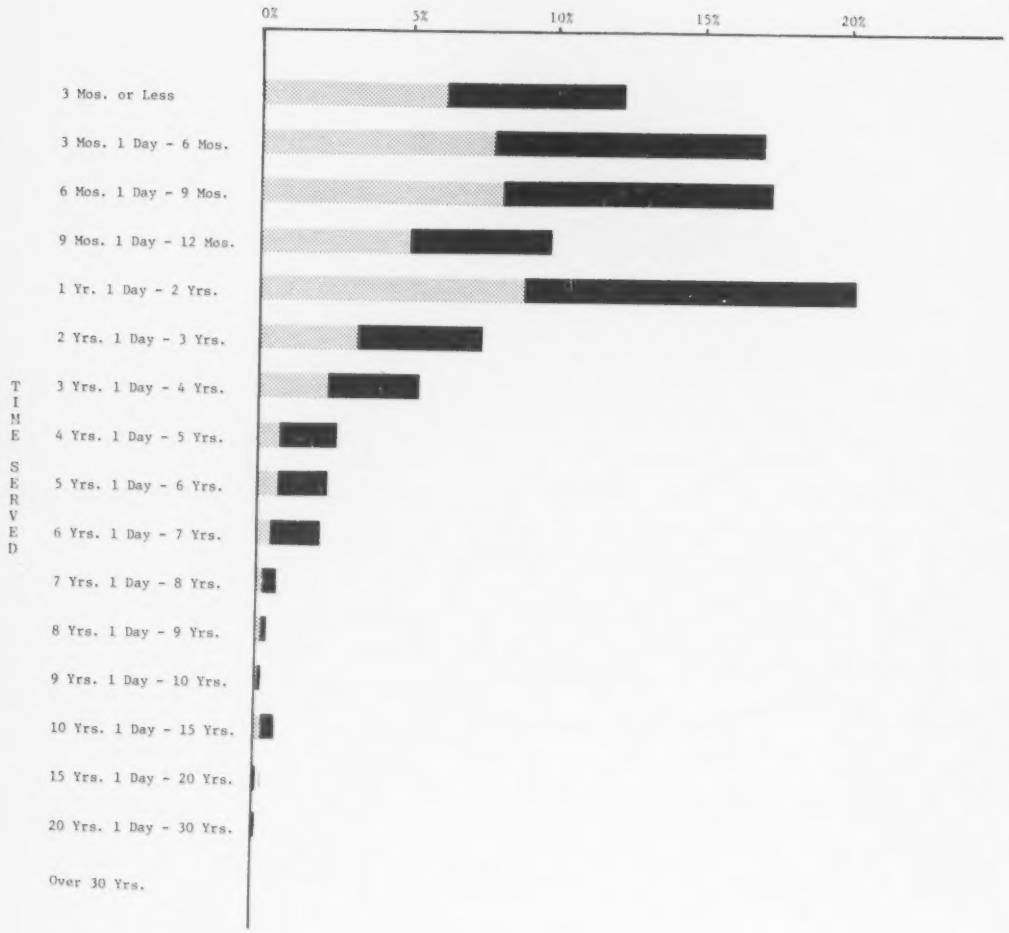

0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
TIME SERVED
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 6 Mos.
6 Mos. 1 Day - 9 Mos.
9 Mos. 1 Day - 12 Mos.
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 15 Yrs.
15 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Yrs.

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION BY WORK CREDITS EARNED AND TYPE OF RELEASE OF SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 TO JUNE 30, 1982)

Work Credits Earned	YOA Parole	Paroled By Parole and Community Corrections Board	Expiration of Sentence	Other Releases[1]	Placed on Probation	Total
Not Applicable	949[2]	0	32	0	1	982
0	0	25	439	190	118	772
1-50	0	288	664	66	653	1,671
51-100	0	219	201	7	203	630
101-150	0	187	102	2	94	385
151-200	0	163	68	3	59	293
201-250	0	116	40	0	28	184
251-300	0	66	23	0	12	101
301-350	0	63	12	2	7	84
351-400	0	34	7	0	2	43
401-450	0	25	8	4	0	37
451-500	0	17	2	0	0	19
501-550	0	3	4	0	0	7
551-Over	0	5	0	0	0	5
Total Releases	949	1,211	1,602	274	1,177	5,213
Total Work Credits Earned	0	174,978	78,594	3,186	61,713	318,471
Average Credits Earned Per Inmate Released[3]	0	145.2	50.9	17.0	52.6	77.5

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or died.

[2] Youthful offenders do not earn work credits although they have work assignments.

[3] Inmates who did not participate in the motivational work program and for whom work credits are not applicable are excluded from the computation of these averages.

TABLE 23

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1982

Remaining Time to Serve[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
Youthful Offender (indeterminant sentence)	393	11.2	404	7.9	22	13.2	8	3.6	827	9.2
3 months or less	219	6.2	299	5.9	17	10.2	20	8.9	555	6.2
3 months 1 day-6 months	220	6.2	291	5.7	14	8.4	25	11.2	550	6.1
6 months 1 day-9 months	173	4.9	239	4.7	15	9.0	14	6.2	441	4.9
9 months 1 day-12 months	159	4.5	203	4.0	6	3.6	15	6.7	383	4.2
1 year 1 day-2 years	505	14.3	735	14.4	25	15.1	36	16.1	1,301	14.4
2 years 1 day-3 years	366	10.4	513	10.1	7	4.2	23	10.3	909	10.1
3 years 1 day-4 years	210	6.0	342	6.7	10	6.0	20	8.9	582	6.4
4 years 1 day-5 years	208	5.9	314	6.2	10	6.0	7	3.1	539	6.0
5 years 1 day-6 years	152	4.3	218	4.3	4	2.4	11	4.9	385	4.3
6 years 1 day-7 years	118	3.3	192	3.8	7	4.2	8	3.6	325	3.6
7 years 1 day-8 years	95	2.7	172	3.4	5	3.0	7	3.1	279	3.1
8 years 1 day-9 years	73	2.1	169	3.3	3	1.8	4	1.8	249	2.8
9 years 1 day-10 years	91	2.6	150	2.9	2	1.2	1	0.4	244	2.7
10 years 1 day-15 years	215	6.1	360	7.1	1	0.6	7	3.1	583	6.5
15 years 1 day-20 years	32	0.9	65	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	98	1.1
20 years 1 day-30 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Death/Life	295	8.4	433	8.5	18	10.8	17	7.6	763	8.5
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES	3,524	100.0	5,099	100.2	166	99.7	224	99.9	9,013	100.1
AVERAGE TIME[3] TO SERVE	3 yrs. 8 mos.		4 yrs.		2 yrs. 6 mos.		2 yrs. 9 mos.		3 yrs. 10 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Full impact for statutory, meritorious, and work credits as earned have been included; projections as to credits to be accrued have not been made in time remaining calculations.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[3] Excludes youthful offenders and inmates with life or death sentences.

TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Time Served	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3 months or less	291	12.8	274	10.5	29	17.2	38	23.8	632	12 1
3 months 1 day-6 months	371	16.2	440	16.9	43	25.4	32	20.0	886	17.0
6 months 1 day-9 months	409	17.9	438	16.8	31	18.3	21	13.1	899	17.2
9 months [1] day-12 months	237	10.4	246	9.4	24	14.2	12	7.5	519	10.0
1 year 1 day-2 years	462	20.2	534	20.5	25	14.8	32	20.0	1,053	20.2
2 years 1 day-3 years	178	7.8	203	7.8	3	1.8	8	5.0	392	7.5
3 years 1 day-4 years	121	5.3	143	5.5	6	3.6	7	4.4	277	5.3
4 years 1 day-5 years	57	2.5	73	2.8	2	1.2	6	3.8	138	2.6
5 years 1 day-6 years	56	2.4	69	2.6	2	1.2	2	1.2	129	2.5
6 years 1 day-7 years	42	1.8	64	2.4	2	1.2	0	0.0	108	2.1
7 years 1 day-8 years	19	0.8	37	1.4	1	0.6	0	0.0	57	1.1
8 years 1 day-9 years	10	0.4	27	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	38	0.7
9 years 1 day-10 years	6	0.3	11	0.4	1	0.6	0	0.0	18	0.3
10 years 1 day-15 years	20	0.9	35	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.6	56	1.1
15 years 1 day-20 years	0	0.0	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
20 years 1 day-30 years	1	0.0*	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Over 30 years	2	0.1	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES	2,282	99.8	2,602	99.6	169	100.1	160	100.0	5,213	100.0
AVERAGE TIME	1 yr. 7 mos.		1 yr. 10 mos.		1 yr.		1 yr. 2 mos.		1 yr. 8 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 25

DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES AND WORK CREDITS EARNED BY TYPE OF RELEASE AND TIME SERVED OF INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 — JUNE 30, 1982)

Time Served[1]	YOA Parole		Parole by DP&CC[2]		Released Less Good Time (Expiration of Sentence)		Placed on Probation		Other Releases[5]		Total Released	
	Number of Inmates	Number of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number[3] of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number[4] of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number of Work Credits Earned
1 Year or Less	609	0	287	11,900	1,039	12,574	755	18,980	246	635	2,936	44,089
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.	270	0	320	35,705	206	15,933	249	20,740	8	307	1,053	72,685
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.	32	0	167	29,957	108	13,749	84	11,074	1	0	392	54,780
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.	36	0	113	23,683	83	11,406	42	5,185	3	122	277	40,396
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.	2	0	91	20,198	28	4,302	14	1,526	3	90	138	26,116
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.	0	0	62	15,095	49	9,694	13	1,929	5	785	129	27,503
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.	0	0	63	16,337	34	3,901	10	1,279	1	318	108	21,835
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.	0	0	32	7,840	19	2,202	4	529	2	102	57	10,673
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.	0	0	27	8,440	10	1,455	1	120	0	0	38	10,015
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.	0	0	6	383	8	1,120	3	272	1	410	18	2,185
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.	0	0	41	5,421	18	2,258	2	79	3	417	64	8,175
Over Thirty Years	0	0	2	19	0	0	0		1	0	3	19
TOTAL	949 (18.2%)*	0[6]	1,211 (23.2%)*	174,978	1,602 (30.7%)*	78,594	1,177 (22.6%)*	61,713	274 (5.3%)*	3,186	5,213	318,471
Average Time Served	1 Year		3 Years 1 Month		1 Year 6 Months		1 Year 2 Months		8.5 Months		1 Year 8 Months	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Time served is calculated as the difference between release date and sentence start date.

[2] Department of Parole and Community Corrections.

[3] This is equivalent to the number of days reduced in time served.

[4] Only approximately 57% of the credits earned are equivalent to the number of days reduced in time served because of considerations for statutory and meritorious good time.

[5] Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or died.

[6] Youthful offenders do not earn work credits although they have work assignments.

* Percentages are based on a total of 5,213 inmates released.

FIGURE 27

AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1982

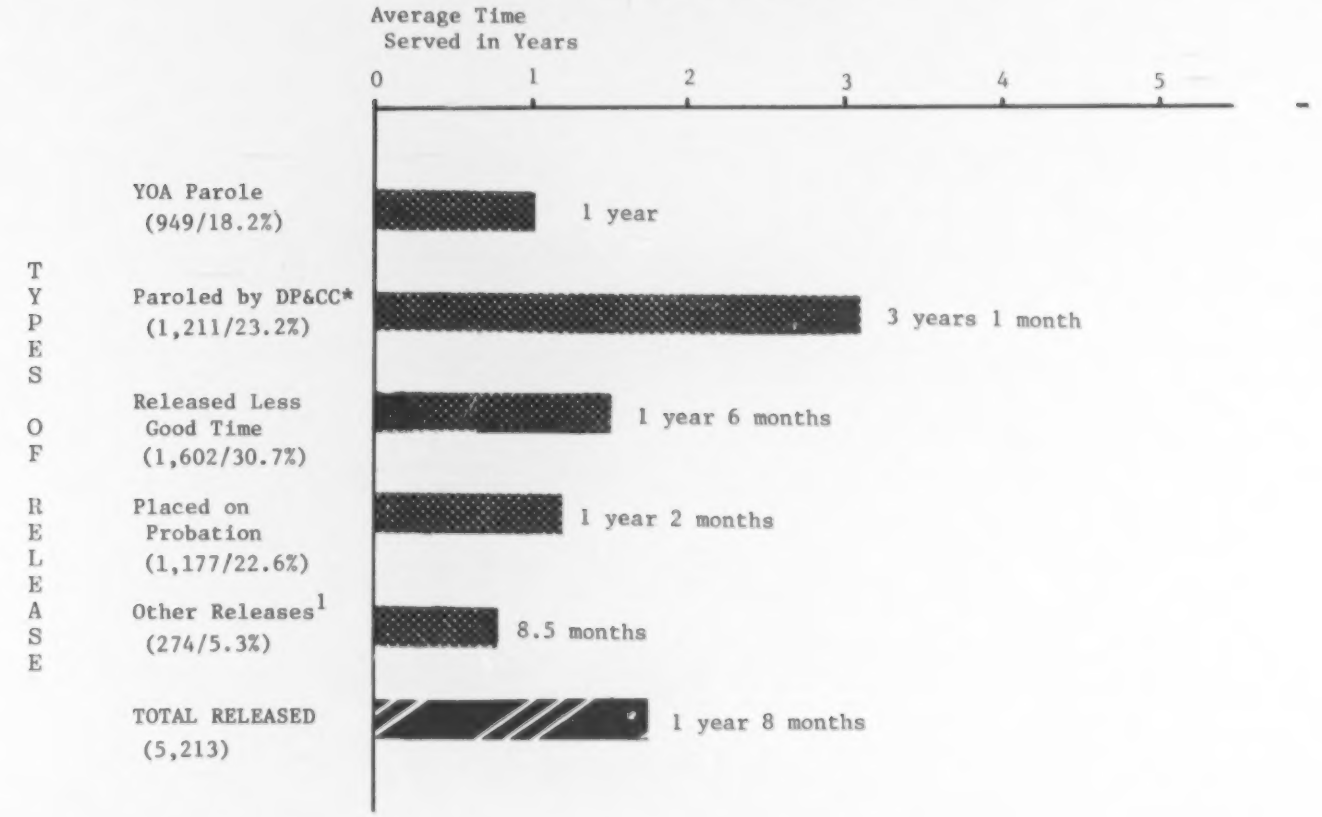


TABLE 27

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period						Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*		
Level 2								
Baker Supervisor	32	1	0	0	32	32	4,949	155
Boiler Room Supervisor	6	0	0	0	6	6	908	152
Butler Room Supervisor	16	0	0	0	16	16	2,463	154
Cafeteria Super./Senior Cook	147	1	0	0	148	147	23,742	162
Carpenter Supervisor	46	0	0	0	46	46	5,386	118
Inmate Grievance Clerk	15	0	0	0	15	15	2,122	142
SCDC Inmate Adv. Rep.	7	0	0	0	7	7	1,119	160
Design Engineer	2	0	0	0	2	2	230	115
Electrician Supervisor	28	0	0	0	28	28	3,327	119
General Construction Super.	16	0	0	0	16	16	1,787	112
Grade Super., HT. & AC.	4	0	0	0	4	4	311	78
Heat/Air Cond. Supervisor	13	0	0	0	13	13	1,522	118
Industries Grp./Sect. Leader	108	1	1	0	108	108	12,820	119
Inventory Supervisor	39	0	0	0	39	39	4,844	125
Maintenance Supervisor	61	0	0	0	61	61	8,833	145
Abattoir Maint. Supervisor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mason Supervisor	29	0	0	0	29	29	3,608	125
Material Cutt/Mark Supervisor	4	0	0	0	4	4	428	107
Painter Supervisor	20	0	0	0	20	20	2,335	117

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Plumber Supervisor	28	1	0	0	28	28	3,328	119
Professional Personnel	54	0	0	0	54	54	7,538	140
Senior Wardkeeper	100	1	1	0	101	100	15,330	154
Shop Supervisor	26	0	1	2	28	27	3,410	127
Teacher Assistant Supervisor	21	1	0	0	21	21	2,406	115
Librarian/Bookmobile Oper.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truck Driver, Heavy	118	0	0	0	118	118	14,170	121
Warehouse Supervisor	9	0	0	0	9	9	1,068	119
Welding Supervisor	32	0	0	0	32	32	3,840	120
Heavy Eq. Oper., Skilled	62	0	0	0	62	62	7,552	122
Hvy. Farm Eq. Oper., Skilled	15	0	0	0	15	15	2,123	142
Abattoir Hvy. Equip. Oper.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bindery Supervisor	2	0	0	0	2	2	161	81
Dark Room & Plant Supervisor	1	0	0	0	1	1	112	112
Press Supervisor	2	0	0	0	2	2	178	89
Typesetter Supervisor	1	0	0	0	1	1	127	127
Litter Control Program	44	0	0	0	44	44	5,222	119
Sanitation Worker	47	0	0	0	47	47	6,476	138
Dog Handler (Skilled)	7	0	0	0	7	7	1,067	153
Dental Lab. Technician	7	0	0	0	7	7	543	78

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1982
(JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Drafter (Professional)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quality-Control Tech.	1	0	0	0	1	1	27	27
Sewing Machine Repairer	2	0	0	0	2	2	197	99
Canteen Supervisor	15	0	0	0	15	15	2,532	169
Work Release	628	97	1	0	726	629	52,815	84
Ext.-Wrk.-Rel./Supv.-Furlough	272	12	0	0	283	272	23,103	85
Provisional Parole	7	0	0	0	7	7	711	102
Employment Program	112	1	0	0	112	112	13,333	120
Education Release	13	0	0	0	13	13	51	4
Community Transit. Service	56	2	0	0	57	56	2,236	40
Unemployed Comm. Prog. Part.	110	21	0	0	131	110	12,586	115
Level 3								
Baker	57	1	0	0	57	57	5,428	96
Barber	30	0	2	0	31	31	2,619	85
Belt Loader	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
Boiler Maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler Operator	12	0	0	0	12	12	1,039	87
Bookkeeper	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Brickmason	24	0	0	0	24	24	1,880	79
Butcher	15	0	0	0	15	15	1,161	78

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period					Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*			
Canteen Operator	26	1	0	0	27	26	2,554	99
Carpenter	65	1	0	0	66	65	4,821	75
Chaplain Assistant	11	3	0	0	14	11	928	85
Chief Clerk	107	3	2	0	111	109	8,962	83
Classroom Leader	15	1	0	0	16	15	1,075	72
Commissary Operator	22	1	0	0	23	22	1,637	75
Concrete Finisher	32	0	1	0	32	32	2,314	73
Cook	271	3	0	1	274	271	26,683	99
Custodial Supervisor	51	0	1	0	52	52	4,509	87
Dining Room Supervisor	34	1	0	0	34	34	2,939	87
Dip Tank Operator	5	0	0	0	5	5	370	74
Dog Handler	4	1	0	0	4	4	320	80
Drafter	6	0	0	0	6	6	439	74
Driver	74	3	0	0	77	74	7,147	97
Electrician	33	1	0	0	33	33	2,028	62
Farm Machine Operator	29	0	0	0	29	29	2,115	73
Furniture Assembler	19	1	0	0	20	19	1,517	80
Furniture Repairer	10	1	0	0	11	10	624	63
Groundskeeper Supervisor	57	1	0	0	57	57	5,084	90
Hand Tool Repairer	3	0	0	0	3	3	236	79

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Heavy Eq. Oper., Semi-Skilled	18	1	0	0	19	18	1,320	74
Housekeeper	33	0	0	0	33	33	3,050	93
Instrument Fitter	1	0	0	0	1	1	29	29
Insulator	3	0	0	0	3	3	219	73
Inventory Clerk	28	2	0	0	29	28	2,225	80
Ironworker	4	0	0	0	4	4	151	38
License Tag Quality Control Op.	10	0	0	0	10	10	776	78
Livestock Caretaker	42	0	0	0	42	42	3,995	96
Locksmith	2	0	0	0	2	2	207	104
Machine Operator	177	5	16	2	198	193	13,054	68
Material Cutter/Marker	2	0	0	0	2	2	147	74
Material Handling Eq. Op.	2	0	0	0	2	2	175	88
Meat Cutter	16	0	0	0	16	16	1,426	90
Meathandler	1	0	0	0	1	1	46	46
Mechanic	68	3	0	0	71	68	5,356	79
Senior Serv. Stat. Attend.	1	0	0	0	1	1	49	49
Medical Assistant	1	0	0	0	1	1	12	12
Milking Machine Operator	4	0	0	0	4	4	335	84
Milk Processor	9	0	0	0	9	9	730	82
Millwright	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Painter	47	1	0	0	47	47	3,554	76
Pattern Maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographer	1	0	0	0	1	1	50	50
Pipe Fitter	4	0	0	0	4	4	309	78
Plumber	38	2	0	0	39	38	2,911	77
Print Machine Operator	2	0	0	0	2	2	127	64
Radio Dispatcher	14	6	1	1	20	14	1,031	74
Recreation Assistant	42	3	2	0	46	44	4,130	94
Roofer	11	1	0	0	11	11	885	81
Safety Security Clerk	4	0	0	0	4	4	324	81
Secretary	3	0	0	0	3	3	149	50
Shipping & Receiving Clerk	20	1	0	0	20	20	1,330	67
Silk Screen Operator	4	0	0	0	4	4	324	81
Storekeeper	20	1	0	0	20	20	1,662	84
Switchboard Operator	10	4	0	1	14	10	892	90
Teacher Assistant	66	17	2	2	86	68	4,496	67
Tire Keeper	17	1	0	0	18	17	1,864	110
Timekeeper	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	7
Tray Line Supervisor	28	1	0	0	29	28	2,874	103
Typesetter	1	1	0	0	2	1	82	82

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Upholsterer	9	0	0	0	9	9	551	62
Vegetable Preparation Super.	9	0	0	0	9	9	924	103
Wardkeeper	148	5	0	0	153	148	13,578	92
Warehouse Sup. Assistant	5	0	0	0	5	5	263	53
Waste Treatment Super.	8	0	0	0	8	8	742	93
Welder	39	1	0	0	39	39	2,881	74
Litter Control Pg. Part.	14	0	0	0	14	14	1,028	74
Landscape Gardener	15	0	0	0	15	15	1,112	75
Sandblaster	4	0	0	0	4	4	273	69
Dental Lab Tech., Skilled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laminator	5	0	0	0	5	5	375	75
Para-Prof. Couns., Skilled	15	0	0	0	15	15	1,609	108
Hort. Spec. Grower, Inside	10	1	0	0	10	10	782	79
Dental Lab Tech., Skilled	6	1	0	0	6	6	329	55
Provisional Parole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Level 5								
Food Svs. Aide	8	0	0	0	8	8	193	25
Barber Apprentice	7	5	1	2	14	8	293	37
Boilermaker Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler Operator Helper	6	3	0	0	8	6	199	34

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Laundry Room Attendant	69	13	0	0	82	69	3,241	47
Library Helper	19	1	0	0	19	19	876	47
License Tag Quality Control Op.	1	0	0	0	1	1	11	11
Livestock Caretaker Hlpr.	13	0	0	0	13	13	688	53
Locksmith Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machine Operator Helper	13	0	1	1	14	13	489	38
Mailroom Clerk	2	0	0	0	2	2	115	58
Material Cut/Mark Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanic Helper	38	30	1	1	69	39	1,588	41
Medical Orderly	9	0	0	1	10	9	409	46
Willwright Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Night Watchman/Clockman	0	1	0	0	1	0	..	..
Office Clerk	24	4	0	0	27	24	1,126	47
Painter Helper	15	2	1	2	19	16	648	41
Para-Professional Consl.	3	0	0	0	3	3	151	51
Pattern-Maker Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipe Fitter Helper	15	0	0	1	15	15	467	32
Plumber Helper	20	1	1	3	23	20	800	40
Printing Machine Op. Hlpr.	2	0	0	0	2	2	28	14
Receptionist	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	5

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Recreation Aide	19	5	1	6	29	19	1,084	58
Roofer Helper	4	1	0	0	5	4	127	32
Safety Hat Control Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Service Stat Attendant	9	1	1	1	11	10	580	58
Ship & Receiving Clk. Hlpr.	4	4	0	0	8	4	137	35
Silk Screen Operator Hlpr.	1	0	0	0	1	1	43	43
Stock Clerk	6	0	0	0	6	6	188	32
Supply Clerk	2	1	0	0	3	2	124	62
Teacher Aide	46	19	0	3	67	46	1,969	43
Tire Keeper Assistant	6	0	0	0	6	6	409	69
Tool Clerk	4	4	2	3	11	6	215	36
Food Svs. Aide	7	0	0	0	7	7	194	28
Typesetter Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upholsterer Helper	15	0	0	1	16	15	615	41
Wardkeeper Assistant	156	7	2	19	183	158	9,685	62
Warehouse Attendant	13	2	0	0	14	13	466	36
Waste Treatment Assistant	3	0	0	0	3	3	114	38
Welder Helper	15	29	1	0	44	15	481	33
Auto Body Repair Helper	3	2	0	0	5	3	142	48
Electronics Repair Hlpr.	2	0	0	0	2	2	84	42

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Custodial Attdn., State House ...	9	0	0	0	9	9	372	42
Custodial Attnd., Gov. Mansion .	5	0	0	0	5	5	193	39
Custodial Attnd., Visiting Room	23	0	0	0	23	23	1,190	52
Admin. Runner/Messenger	16	5	1	2	23	16	638	40
Food Service Aide	525	96	2	7	628	526	25,700	49
Custodian Helper	13	1	0	5	17	13	682	53
Sander	4	0	0	0	4	4	164	41
Provisional Parole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Level 7								
Clerk Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	16	16
Construction Worker	5	1	0	2	7	5	116	24
Custodial Worker	377	30	64	71	540	440	14,934	34
Food Svs. Aide	11	0	0	0	11	11	29	3
Elevator Operator	1	0	0	0	1	1	15	15
Farm Worker	47	7	1	0	54	48	1,363	29
Garment Worker	0	0	1	0	1	1	16	16
General Worker	403	80	32	126	638	434	10,443	25
Horticulture Trainee	21	6	7	8	41	27	658	25
Industries Trainee	18	1	0	0	19	18	427	24
Food Svs. Aide	25	11	2	0	38	27	183	7

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Laundry Worker	15	13	1	0	29	16	375	24
Machine Operator Trainee	6	1	3	3	11	9	86	10
Road Maintenance Worker	115	1	0	0	116	115	2,702	24
Runner/Messenger	14	2	0	1	17	14	512	37
Sanitation Worker	35	0	0	0	35	35	1,027	30
Wash Rack Attendant	5	0	0	0	5	5	174	35
Auto Body Repair Trainee	6	7	4	11	27	10	235	24
Construction Trainee	72	28	11	22	132	82	2,328	29
Electrician Trainee	16	1	1	0	18	17	560	33
Electronic Repair Trainee	8	0	1	0	8	8	160	20
Heavy Eq. Mechanic Trainee	6	0	0	0	6	6	166	28
Heavy Eq. Operator Trainee	9	0	0	0	9	9	297	33
Mechanic Trainee	2	5	5	12	23	6	120	20
Welder Trainee	13	20	9	8	47	21	351	17
Dental Lab Tech. Trainee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landscape Laborer	6	7	3	7	22	9	221	25
Provisional Parole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,026	709	174	351	8,260	7,302	541,112	75

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

* Because of rounding, these two columns may not be exactly the total or subtotal of the previous columns.

** Average computed based on the number of full-time and part-time inmates assigned and earning work credits.

TABLE 28

PAROLE STATISTICS,[1] FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981 - JUNE 30, 1982)

Locations	Considered	Number Paroled			Percent Paroled		
		Paroled	Provisionally Paroled	Total	Paroled	Provisionally Paroled	Total
Community Work Release Centers	529	274	28	302	52%	5%	57%
Medium/Maximum Custody Institutions	870	135	13	148	16%	1%	17%
Minimum Custody Institutions	1,007	299	39	338	30%	4%	34%
Women	150	67	9	76	45%	6%	51%
Designated Facilities	210	61	13	74	29%	6%	35%
Special Programs/Other[2]	430	274	8	282	64%	2%	66%
TOTAL	3,196	1,110	110	1,220	35%	3%	38%

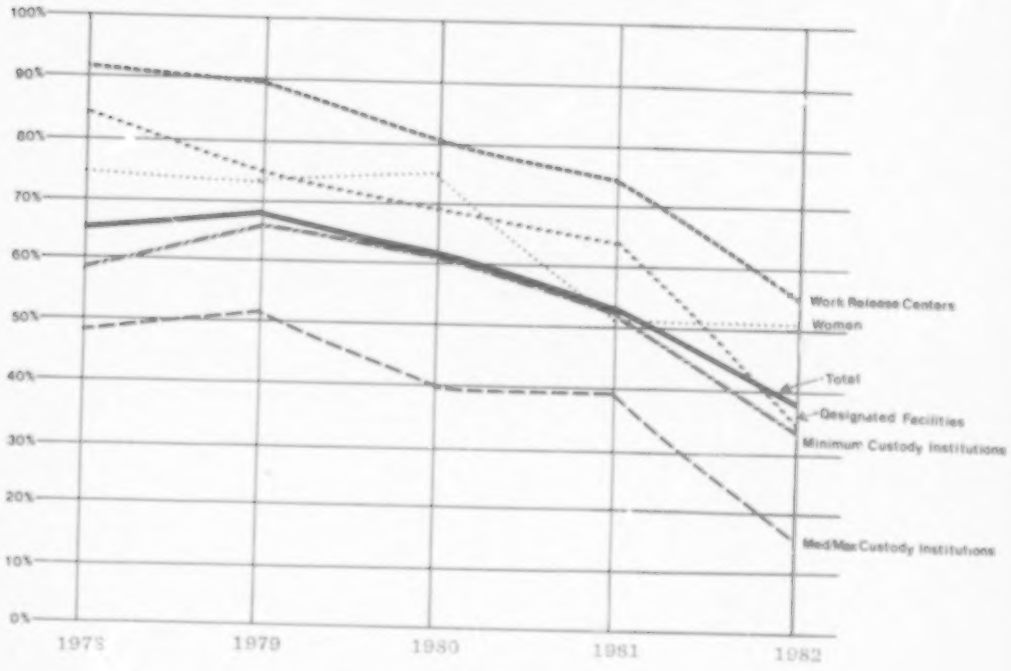
Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] This table represents the outcome of parole hearings held by the Department of Parole and Community Corrections during the fiscal year and does not include youthful offenders paroled by the Division of Classification and Community Services.

[2] This category includes inmates participating in institutional diversionary programs — Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, and Provisional Parole — and those who were located in other (non-SCDC) locations.

FIGURE 28

PERCENTAGE OF SCDC INMATES GRANTED PAROLE BY FISCAL YEAR (1978-1982)



* The parole outcome for inmates in Special Programs/Other is not displayed graphically. See Table 28, page 118 for this information.

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1982 (JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Brickmason Helper	27	42	2	1	70	28	1,084	39
Canteen Operator Helper	12	2	0	0	13	12	617	52
Carpenter Helper	33	17	1	10	59	34	1,559	46
Commissary Oper. Helper	7	3	0	1	9	7	231	33
Concrete Finisher Helper	2	0	0	0	2	2	16	8
Food Svs. Aide	33	3	0	0	35	33	992	31
Dairy Helper	14	1	0	0	14	14	696	50
Dip Tank Operator Helper	2	0	0	0	2	2	62	31
Drafter Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	5
Electrician Helper	21	2	2	1	23	22	911	42
Furniture Assembler Hlpr.	12	2	0	19	32	12	491	41
Furniture Repair Helper	13	1	0	0	13	13	463	36
Gate Attendant	19	5	0	0	23	19	679	36
Hauler	21	0	0	0	21	21	850	41
Heavy Equip. Operator Hlper.	9	0	0	0	9	9	342	38
Instrument Fitter Hlper.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insulator Helper	2	0	0	0	2	2	5	3
Ironworker Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	9	9
Laminator Helper	5	0	0	0	5	5	235	47
Laundry Helper	35	8	2	0	44	37	1,321	36

TABLE 30

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER STATISTICS[1]
FISCAL YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	Fiscal Year 1981	Fiscal Year 1982	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total YOA Admissions	1,134	1,185	51	4.5
5b's	129	166	37	28.7
5c's	995	1,019	24	2.4
5d's	0	0	0	0.0
Total YOA Releases	1,015	1,003	-12	-1.2
Conditional	941	942	1	0.1
Unconditional	74	61	-13	-17.6
Total Number Under Supervision at End of Fiscal Year	1,919*	1,999*	80	4.2
Number Incarcerated at End of Fiscal Year	873	887	14	1.6
5b's	17	22	5	29.4
5c's	856	865	-9	-1.1
5d's	0	0	0	0.0
Number of Conditional Releases Under Supervision at End of Fiscal Year	938*	948*	10	1.1

Source: Division of Classification and Community Services

[1] See Section B of the Appendix, page 129 for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

* Effective January 15, 1981, the period of parole supervision was reduced from two years to one year.

TABLE 31

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC PERSONNEL BY SEX, RACE AND TYPE OF POSITION, AS OF JUNE 17, 1982

	Male		Female		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Total
Security Personnel[1] * . .	455 (21.2%)	513 (23.9%)	83 (3.9%)	142 (6.6%)	1,193 (55.6%)
Non-Security Personnel* . . .	412 (19.2%)	150 (7.0%)	290 (13.5%)	101 (4.7%)	953 (44.4%)
SCDC TOTAL* .	867 (40.4%)	663 (30.9%)	373 (17.4%)	243 (11.3%)	2,146 (100.0%)

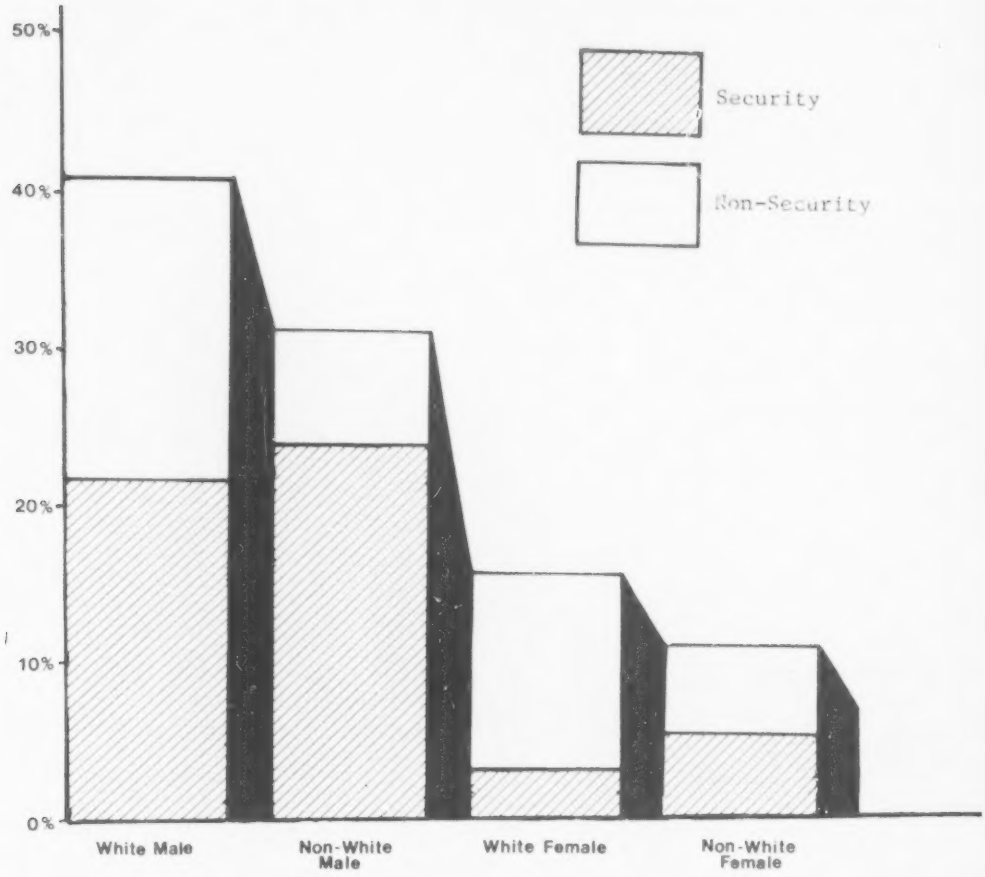
Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training

[1] Security personnel include all uniformed personnel: correctional officers, correctional officer assistant supervisors, and chief correctional officer supervisors.

* Percentages are based on the grand total of 2,146 employees.

FIGURE 29

SCDC PERSONNEL BY RACE, SEX, AND TYPE OF POSITION, AS OF JUNE 17, 1982



APPENDIX

A. Statutory Authority of the South Carolina Department of Corrections

B. Youthful Offender Act

C. Programs and Services Administered by the South Carolina Department of Corrections

D. Community Programs

E. Counties Comprising South Carolina Planning Districts and Correctional Regions

F. Judicial Circuits

G. Offense Classification

H. Legislation Relating to Minimum Sentencing/Parole Eligibility For Armed Robbery and Murder

TABLE 29

COMMUNITY PROGRAM STATISTICS, FY 1982
(JULY 1, 1981-JUNE 30, 1982)

Inmate Flows	Community Programs			
	30-Day Pre-Release Program[1]	Employment Program[1]	120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work-Study Release, Federal Referral Program[1]	Extended Work Release Program[1]
Participants in Program at Beginning of Fiscal Year	169	127	558	118
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2,070	250	1,734	465
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	2,008	252	1,753	409
Dismissed	78	69	416	34
Released	1,511	2	538	147
Paroled	327	1	323	162
Transferred to Other Programs	92	180	476	66
Participants in Program at End of Fiscal Year	231	125	539	174

Source: The Division of Classification and Community Services' Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections, July, 1981-June, 1982

[1] Please see Section D of the Appendix, page 131 for details of these programs.

TABLE 32

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC SECURITY STRENGTH BY FACILITY, AS OF JUNE 17, 1982[1]

Facilities	Number of Correctional Officers Authorized	Number of Correctional Officers Actually Assigned			Average Inmate Population[2]	Number of Inmates Per Authorized Correctional Officer
		Male	Female	Total		
Appalachian Correctional Region	328	263	57	320	1,937	5.9
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Ctr.	11	9	2	11	174	15.8
Dutchman Correctional Institution	82	68	14	82	544	6.6
Givens Youth Correction Center	13	11	2	13	144	11.1
Greenwood Correctional Center	14	11	3	14	90	6.4
Livesay Work Release Center	9	8	1	9	84	9.3
Northside Correctional Center	25	22	3	25	187	7.5
Perry Correctional Institution	173	133	32	165	714	4.1
Regional Training and Transportation Office	1	1	0	1	..	..
Division of Institutional Operations/ Minimum Security	174	136	39	175	1,758	10.1
Aiken Youth Correction Center	31	18	12	30	228	7.4
Campbell Work Release Center	10	11	0	11	161	16.1
Catawba Work Release Center	8	6	2	8	78	9.8
Goodman Correctional Institution	14	11	3	14	100	7.1
Employment Program Dorm	7	5	1	6	90	12.9
Women's Work Release Dorm	6	1	5	6	72	12.0
Lower Savannah Work Release Center	7	6	1	7	56	8.0
Walden Correctional Institution	20	16	5	21	261	13.1
Wateree River Correctional Institution	49	43	7	50	512	10.4
Watkins Pre-Release Center	22	19	3	22	200	9.1

TABLE 32 (Continued)

Division of Institutional Operations/ Medium-Maximum Security	626	500	117	617	3,318	5.3
Central Correctional Institution	260	232	24	256	1,318	5.1
Kirkland Correctional Institution	174	147	27	174	961	5.5
Manning Correctional Institution	64	53	11	64	480	7.5
Maximum Security Center	30	29	0	29	94	3.1
Midlands Reception & Evaluation Center	33	30	1	31	189	5.7
Women's Correctional Center	65	9	54	63	276	4.2
Coastal Correctional Region	58	50	5	55	608	10.5
Coastal Work Release Center	8	6	2	8	76	9.5
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	42	37	3	40	438	10.4
Palmer Work Release Center	8	7	0	7	94	11.8
TOTAL SCDC FACILITIES	1,186[3]	949	218	1,167[4]	7,621	6.4

Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training

[1] This date is closest to the end of the period in which information for developing this table is available.

[2] Fiscal Year average.

[3] This number excludes 17 authorized for the State Park Health Center, 8 for the Criminal Justice Academy, and 2 for the Get Smart Team.

[4] This number excludes 17 assigned to State Park Health Center, 7 for the Criminal Justice Academy, and 2 for the Get Smart Team.

TABLE 33

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INMATES ADMITTED TO SCDC UNDER THE 1975 ARMED ROBBERY ACT/THE 1977 ACT SPECIFYING 20-YEAR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN LIFE SENTENCES (FY 1976 — FY 1982)[1]

Fiscal Year	Total Admissions	Inmates Sentenced Under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975			Inmates Sentenced Under A Life Sentence with 20-Year Parole Eligibility	
		Number	Percent of Total Admissions	Average Sentence Length	Number	Percent of Total Admissions
1976.....	5,408	249	4.6	18 years 1 month	N/A[2]	—
1977.....	5,130	243	4.7	22 years 2 months	10	0.2
1978.....	5,150	218	4.2	19 years 2 months	46	0.9
1979.....	4,683	202	4.3	21 years 1 month	37	0.8
1980.....	5,049	191	3.8	22 years	57	1.1
1981.....	5,511	236	4.3	20 years 6 months	33	0.6
1982.....	5,830	213	3.6	21 years 10 months	48	0.8

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Details of these two Acts are contained in Section H of the Appendix, page 136.

[2] Not applicable — Act was not legislated until June 8, 1977.

APPENDIX A

STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 by Section 55-292, South Carolina Code of Laws as follows: "There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the State government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in 55-291, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to Law."

Section 55-291 as referred to in Section 55-292 sets out the Declaration of Policy as follows: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Further significant statutory authority was provided the Department by Section 14, Part II, the permanent provisions of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act which was signed on June 28, 1974. Section 14 is, in effect, an amendment of Section 55-321 and places all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentences exceed three months. The text of the statute is as follows:

> "Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 55-321 of the 1962 Code, or any other provision of law, any person convicted of an offense against the State of South Carolina shall be in the custody of the Board of Corrections of the State of South Carolina, and the Board shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served.
>
> The Board may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable and appropriate institution or facility, including a county jail or work camp whether maintained by the State Department of Corrections or otherwise, but the consent of the officials in charge of the county institutions so designated shall be first obtained. Provided, that if imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so convicted shall be placed in the custody, supervision and control of the appropriate officials of the county wherein the sentence was pronounced, if such county has facilities suitable for confinement."

This statute was amended by an added provision in the 1975-76 General Appropriations Act to provide for notification to the Department of Corrections of the closing of county prison facilities as follows: "Section 14, Part II, of Act 1136 of 1974 is amended by adding the following proviso at the end thereof: Provided, further, that the Department of Corrections shall be notified by the county officials concerned not less than six months prior to the closing of any county prison facility which would result in the transfer of the prisoners of the county facility to facilities of the Department."

APPENDIX B

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT

The Youthful Offender Act provides for indeterminate sentencing of offenders between the ages of 17 and 21, extended to 25 with offender consent. The specific provisions of the Act are as follows:

Section 5b — This section allows the court to release the youthful offender to the custody of the Department's Division of Classification and Community Services prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days.

Section 5c — This section allows the court to sentence the youthful offender, between 17 and 21, without his consent, indefinitely to the custody of the Department's Division of Classification and Community Services for treatment and supervision until discharge. The period of such custody will not exceed six years. If the offender has reached 21 years of age but is less than 25 years of age, he may be sentenced in accordance with the above procedure if he consents thereto in writing.

Section 5d — This section provides that if the court finds that the youthful offender will not derive benefits from treatment, it may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable provision.

APPENDIX C

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Responsible Division	Program Area/Activity
Human Services	R&E Intake Assessment; Psychological Services; Special Learning Unit; Recreational Services; Social Work Services; Residential Therapeutic Community Services; Horticultural Services; Pastoral Care Services; Morris Village and Alston Wilkes Home Furlough Program; S. C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation Inter-Agency Agreement; Arts-in-Prison Program.
Health Services	Medical/Dental Outpatient Services; Infirmary Services; General Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery; Internal Medicine; Psychiatric Services; Optometric and Ophthalmology Services; Physical Therapy Referral Services — Dermatology, Neurology and Urology Services, Pharmacy and Medical Laboratory.
Classification and Community Services	Classification and Assignment; Work Release; Extended Work Release; 30-Day Pre-Release; 120-Day Accelerated Work Release; Youthful Offender Referrals; Educational Release; Federal Offender Referrals; Employment Program; Economic Development Pilot Program; Provisional Parolees Referrals; Inmate Furlough; Casework; Pre-sentence Investigation; Institutional Services; Parole and Aftercare Services for Youthful Offenders.
Inmate Relations	Interview inmates in regard to grievances; represent inmates in cases involving infractions of rules; resolution of inmate grievances; represent inmates who appear before institutional adjustment committees.

APPENDIX D

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

1. **30-Day Pre-Release Program:** All inmates who are to be released from the SCDC or to be placed in the 120-Day Accelerated Work Release or Employment Programs participate in the 30-Day Pre-Release Program. This program offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions at the Watkins Pre-Release Center and the Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center. Inmates on the 30-Day Pre-Release Progam do not work in the community. Furthermore, participants in the 30-Day Program can be transferred to any one of the community programs except the Extended Work Release Program.

2. **Employment Program, 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work-Study Release, Federal Referral Programs:** Inmates participating in the Employment Program, the 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work-Study Release, and Federal Referral Programs work in the community during the day and reside in SCDC work centers or the Employment Dormitory. These programs have similar selection criteria but differ in terms of the inmates' remaining time to serve before eligible for parole or other forms of release. The Federal Bureau of Prisons refers some of their inmates to SCDC who are legal residents of South Carolina and meet all the criteria for the SCDC Regular Work Release Program. For details on the programs' respective eligibility requirements, users of this report should consult the Division of Classification and Community Services. Participants in the Employment Program can be transferred to the 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, the Regular Work Release or Work-Study Release Programs.

3. **Extended Work Release Program:** This program allows the exceptional work release inmate to continue employment in the community and reside with an approved community sponsor. Program participants continue to be responsible to the work release center assigned and are maintained as authorized absentees. Information on eligibility criteria can be obtained from the Division of Classification and Community Services.

APPENDIX E

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS

APPALACHIAN REGION

Planning District I (Appalachian)
- Anderson
- Cherokee
- Greenville
- Oconee
- Pickens
- Spartanburg

Planning District II (Upper Savannah)
- Abbeville
- Edgefield
- Greenwood
- Laurens
- McCormick
- Saluda

MIDLANDS REGION

Planning District III (Catawba)
- Chester
- Lancaster
- Union
- York

Planning District IV (Central Midlands)
- Fairfield
- Lexington
- Newberry
- Richland

Planning District V (Lower Savannah)
- Aiken
- Allendale
- Bamberg
- Barnwell
- Calhoun
- Orangeburg

Planning District VI (Santee-Wateree)
- Clarendon
- Kershaw
- Lee
- Sumter

Planning District VII (Pee Dee)
- Chesterfield
- Darlington
- Dillon
- Florence
- Marion
- Marlboro

COASTAL REGION

Planning District VIII (Waccamaw)
- Georgetown
- Horry
- Williamsburg

Planning District IX (Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester)
- Berkeley
- Charleston
- Dorchester

Planning District X (Low Country)
- Beaufort
- Colleton
- Hampton
- Jasper

APPENDIX F

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

Judicial Circuit #1
- Calhoun
- Dorchester
- Orangeburg

Judicial Circuit #2
- Aiken
- Bamberg
- Barnwell

Judicial Circuit #3
- Clarendon
- Lee
- Sumter
- Williamsburg

Judicial Circuit #4
- Chesterfield
- Darlington
- Dillon
- Marlboro

Judicial Circuit #5
- Kershaw
- Richland

Judicial Circuit #6
- Chester
- Fairfield
- Lancaster

Judicial Circuit #7
- Cherokee
- Spartanburg

Judicial Circuit #8
- Abbeville
- Greenwood
- Laurens
- Newberry

Judicial Circuit #9
- Charleston
- Berkeley

Judicial Circuit #10
- Anderson
- Oconee

Judicial Circuit #11
- Edgefield
- Lexington
- McCormick
- Saluda

Judicial Circuit #12
- Florence
- Marion

Judicial Circuit #13
- Greenville
- Pickens

Judicial Circuit #14
- Allendale
- Beaufort
- Colleton
- Hampton
- Jasper

Judicial Circuit #15
- Georgetown
- Horry

Judicial Circuit #16
- Union
- York

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APPENDIX G
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION
(Alphabetized)

Abortion
- Self or Other
- Submission to Abortion Act

Anti-Trust

Assault
- Aggravated Assault/Family/Nonfamily/Public Officer, With or Without Weapon
- Intimidation
- Assault and Battery

Bribery
- Bribe Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Conflict of Interest
- Gratuity Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Kickback Giving/Offering/Receiving

Burglary
- Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Non-Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Possession of Burglary Tools

Commercialized Sex Offenses
- Keeping/Frequenting House of Ill Fame
- Procurement for Prostitution
- Prostitution

Conservation
- Animals/Birds/Fish
- Environment
- License Stamp

Crimes Against Persons

Damage to Property
- Damage to Property (Business, Private, or Public Property)
- Damage to Business/Private/Public Property with Explosive

Dangerous Drugs
- Distribution/Sale/Possession/Smuggling of:
  - Hallucinogen
  - Heroin
  - Opium
  - Cocaine
  - Synthetic Narcotics
  - Marijuana
  - Amphetamines
  - Barbiturates
  - Legend Drugs
  - Possession of Narcotic Equipment

Drunkenness

Embezzlement

Extortion

Family Offenses
- Neglect
- Cruelty Toward Child/Wife
- Bigamy
- Contributing to Delinquency of Minor
- Non-Support

Flight/Escape
- Aiding Prison Escape
- Harboring Escapee
- Attempted Escape

Forgery and Counterfeiting
- Forgery of Checks/ID Objects
- Passing/Distributing Counterfeit Items
- Forgery Free Text

Fraudulent Activities
- Swindling
- Mail Fraud
- Impersonation
- False Statement
- Fraudulent Use of Credit Cards
- Insufficient Funds for Checks

Gambling
- Bookmaking
- Card/Dice Operation
- Possession/Transportation/Non-Registration of Gambling Device/Goods
- Lottery
- Sports Tampering
- Transmitting Wager Information

Health/Safety
- Misbranded Drugs/Food/Cosmetics
- Adulterated Drugs/Food/Cosmetics

Homicide
- Willful Killing/Family
- Willful Killing/Non-Family

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- Willful Killing/Public Officer
- Negligible Manslaughter w/Vehicle or Weapon
- Involuntary Manslaughter
- Voluntary Manslaughter
- Poisoning

Immigration
- Illegal Entry
- False Citizenship
- Smuggling Aliens

Invasion of Privacy
- Eavesdropping Information/Order
- Divulge Eavesdropping Equipment
- Open Sealed Communication
- Trespassing
- Wiretapping

Kidnapping
- Kidnapping for Ransom
- Kidnapping to Sexually Assault
- Hostage for Escape
- Abduction, No Ransom or Assault
- Hijacking Aircraft

Larceny
- Pursesnatching without Force
- Shoplifting
- Housebreaking
- Grand Larceny
- Pickpocket

Liquor
- Manufacture/Sale/Possession of Liquor

Morals/Decency Crimes

Obscene Materials
- Manufacture/Sale/Mail/Possession/Distribution/Communication of Obscene Materials

Obstructing Justice
- Perjury
- Contempt of Court
- Misconduct of Judicial Officer
- Contempt of Congress/Legislature
- Parole/Probation/Conditional Release Violation
- Failure to Appear

Obstructing the Police
- Resisting Officer
- Obstructing Criminal Investigation
- Making False Report
- Evidence Destroying
- Refusing to Aid Officer
- Unauthorized Communication with Prisoner
- Failure to Report Crime

Property Crimes

Public Order Crimes

Public Peace
- Anarchism
- Engaging In/Inciting Riot
- Unlawful Assembly
- False Fire Alarm
- Harassing Communication
- Desecrating Flag
- Disorderly Conduct
- Disturbing the Peace
- Curfew Violation
- Littering

Robbery
- Robbery of Business, With or Without Weapon
- Street Robbery, With or Without Weapon
- Pursesnatching
- Bank Robbery
- Highway Robbery
- Accessory to Armed Robbery

Sex Offenses
- Fondling of Child
- Homosexual Act
- Incest
- Indecent Exposure
- Bestiality
- Peeping Tom
- Seduction

Sexual Assault
- Rape, With or Without Weapon
- Sodomy
- Statutory Rape
- Carnal Abuse
- Buggery
- Intent to Ravish

Smuggling
- Smuggling:
  - Contraband
  - In Prison
  - To Avoid Paying Duty

Stolen Property
- Sale of Stolen Property
- Transportation of Stolen Property
- Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property

Stolen Vehicle
- Theft/Safe/Stripping Stolen Vehicle
- Receiving Stolen Vehicle
- Interstate Transportation of Stolen Vehicle
- Aircraft Theft
- Unauthorized Use of Vehicle

Tax Revenue
- Income/Sales/Liquor Tax

Traffic Offenses
- Hit and Run
- Transporting Dangerous Material

Driving Under:
- Suspension
- The Influence of Drugs/Liquor

Vagrancy

Weapon Offenses
- Altering Weapon
- Carrying Concealed/Prohibited Weapon
- Teaching Use, Transporting or Using Incendiary Device/Explosives
- Firing/Selling Weapon
- Threat to Burn/Bomb

APPENDIX H

LEGISLATION RELATING TO MINIMUM SENTENCING/PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR:

1. **Armed Robbery**
   The Armed Robbery Act, signed on June 24, 1975, pertains to the sentencing of armed robbers, and provides: "(1) for a mandatory ten year minimum sentence with seven years having to be served before parole eligibility; (2) for under twenty-one year old offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act, a three year minimum sentence, all of which must be served; (3) that no person between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five sentenced under the Act may be sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act; (4) that it shall be a misdemeanor for anyone to carry a concealed weapon anywhere other than on his own premises; and (5) that a person convicted of attempted robbery shall be sentenced to a term of not more than twenty years at the discretion of the judge."

2. **Murder**
   This Act, signed into law on June 8, 1977, provides: "that a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to murder shall be punished by death or by life imprisonment and shall not be eligible for parole until the service of twenty years."